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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Saar Is German by 90% Vote

League Likes Unanimity Omen

France Receives Saar Refugees

U. S. Gets Large Aviation Plan

Pennsylvania Democrats Rule

Mark Twain Reaches First 100

SAAR Basin Territory votes by more than a 90 per cent majority to return to Germany, and Europe is relieved that the decision is so definite. Partisans of the status quo muster hardly more than 8 per cent, while the vote for adherence to France is negligible. (Germany, 477,119; status quo, 46,513; France, 2124.) The Saar committee asks the League Council "in principle" to return the Saar Basin to Germany. The nations do not rush into conference on exact steps in the Saar's future, but let the atmosphere clear. France points out that Germany may not erect Saar military fortifications under the Versailles Treaty. Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin hopes for "Germany's collaboration in European peace." Chancellor Adolf Hitler briefly thanks the Saar over the radio—"Your decision gives me the possibility of contributing to the solution of Europe's problems."

¶ Saarbrücken rejoices, as does the League, that no section shows a reversed vote to suggest a division of the Saar. Even in status quo or French strongholds the minority never reaches 30 per cent. The reaction sees the police, largely National Socialist, pursuing their enemies. Many anti-Hitlerites are arrested and even 120 policemen are sought. Hundreds of refugees flood across the border to France. The French Government, expecting thousands, will permit all who have become French citizens to settle where they please. Jews, Communists and Socialists are sent to Bordeaux and Toulouse—Recent decrees make it difficult for France to give refugee Saarlanders the work they will need.

¶ Germany expresses its delight by declaring it will find jobs for 40,000 idle Saar citizens. Millions of Germans rise early to receive plebiscite results over the radio. Celebration starts when they are told 90.8 per cent of 97.9 per cent of the Saar electorate vote return to Germany. Berlin newspapers see the Versailles Treaty as beginning to crumple, predicting the clause against Germany's rearming will be next to yield. The nation listens to Chancellor Hitler's broadcast declaration that the way to understanding with France opens because no territorial problem remains. Propaganda Minister Goebbels sets the jubilation in motion—"This is a glorious end to 15 years of struggle."

¶ President Roosevelt considers the report of his special commission recommending expansion in civil and military aviation. The Washington Post understands Chairman Clark Howell and his associates urge enlargement of the army air force to 4000 planes and purchase by the navy of three more large dirigibles, with military aviation depots at strategic points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Panama, Hawaii and Alaska. A permanent agency would be set up to supervise commercial flying and air mail and encourage building of aircraft for around-the-world passenger and mail service—America is asked to lead and aid the world in the air.

¶ American air lanes see two long-distance records topple. Maj. James Doolittle, accompanied by his wife, flies a two-passenger transport plane the 2600 miles from Los Angeles to Floyd Bennett Field, Long Island, in 11 hours, 59 minutes, being four minutes, 50 seconds under the Burbank-Newark record, although he is lost and delayed among storms. Pilots Richard Merrill and E. A. Barber fly an Eastern Airline transport with 12 passengers from Miami to Newark in 6 hours, 34 minutes, setting a new speed of 133 miles an hour—Men fly not as swift as thought, but as fast as their changing thinking lets them.

¶ Pennsylvania inaugurates George H. Earle as Governor, succeeding Gifford Pinchot, and passes under its first Democratic regime in nearly 50 years. The former Minister to Austria goes into office in a colorful show, witnessed by Postmaster General Farley, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, new Democratic Senator Joseph F. Guffey and many others prominent in Democratic national affairs—Seventy-five bands blare the joy of the long, long parade.

¶ Hannibal, Mo., ushers in the honors that are to flow to Mark Twain in his centennial year. Gov. Guy B. Parks and many notables arrive at the weather-beaten two-story house where "Tom Sawyer" (the author himself) spent his boyhood with "Aunt Polly," as President Roosevelt prepares to release the beams of the new Mark Twain memorial lighthouse. On this same Cardiff Hill of precious memory Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn chanted to the doodlebugs, planned piratical careers. Many landmarks have gone—But the old Mississippi and the cave where Tom and Becky were lost still gladden the knowing hearts of millions.

Kalgoorlie Woman Finds Gold in Path

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

THERE'S a woman of Kalgoorlie who will continue to watch her step in future, after finding a nugget of gold in her path the other day, worth three pounds. Kalgoorlie-to-Boulder is known as the Golden Mile, and one person, at least, can attest to the fact.

In the past such nuggets have been "jagged" out with much labor. But this find caught the eye of a Kalgoorlie housewife going to the grocer's and she had no trouble paying her bill that day.

Connecticut Sees Political Drama Of Spectacular Acts

Major Roles Are Played by Roraback, McLevy, Spellacy and Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15—When three Socialist Senators threw their votes to the Republican Party after a two-day deadlock last week and made possible organization of the Connecticut State Senate by Republicans, they launched the 1935 Connecticut General Assembly on what promises to be one of the strangest and, perhaps, one of the most contentious sessions in its history.

The three-party makeup of this Legislature, with the Democrats so seriously divided by factional differences that there are actually four parties, provided the elements of the drama that startled the "Land of Steady Habits" last Wednesday and Thursday. The contrasting personalities of four men are in the background of this play.

At one extreme among the contending forces are the Republicans, traditional rulers of Connecticut, beaten in the last three elections, already shorn of much of their patronage, but still controlling the vital lower house of the Assembly, where any legislation, if it is to be adopted, must be approved. Their guiding genius is J. Henry Roraback, for years Republican state chairman and national committeeman, in business life a public utilities executive, and in politics a symbol of conservatism.

Three Socialist Seats

At the other extreme are the Socialists, rank newcomers, weak in numbers and experience, but thrown into a place of entirely disproportionate power by the fortunes that govern popular elections. Their three Senate seats, all representing the City of Bridgeport, give them the balance of power between 15 Republicans and 17 Democrats that they demonstrated in the two-day deadlock.

Thrown with them into prominence is Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, combination of idealist and practical politician, a canny Scot whose political shrewdness was gained in years of campaigning for a defeated cause. The Mayor ran the show last week. The three Socialist Senators he directs held the Senate in the deadlock for 109 roll-

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New Orleans Placed Under U. S. Shelter

City Evades Long's Plan for Control by Appeal to Federal Court

Debt Case Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15—Escaped from the trap set by Senator Huey P. Long, to tie up the city's funds through state courts, the city government of New Orleans appealed to the federal courts and today rested in the shelter of Uncle Sam, like a child that has taken refuge with the big policeman when harried out of its home.

For the next three months this city of 450,000 will be run as a ward of the Federal Government. The city freed its financial affairs from Senator Long's grip by means of a recent act of Congress permitting municipalities to readjust their indebtedness under federal provisions.

Relentlessly pursuing his political enemies in charge of this city, Senator Long had engineered a case set for hearing today charging that the municipality had illegally contracted debts. The suit was to be heard before a judge friendly to the "Kingfish."

Hearing Set for April

However, in some of the New Deal legislation the city found an exit from its dilemma. Pleading that it was unable to meet its debts as they matured and that it wanted to effect a readjustment of them under a federal law of last year, it went into the Federal Court here. Judge Wayne Borah approved the petition and named April 11 as the date for a hearing on the city's plan.

The city petition drew a double order from Judge Borah. He granted a petition seeking permission to adjust the city's finances under the congressional act, and issued an injunction restraining Gov. O. K. Allen and Attorney General Gaston L. Porterie, Long's lieutenants, from proceeding with their concursus suit.

Bankers also felt eased today. The city's petition showed that it owed banks here nearly $5,750,000 and other accounts $630,000. The State claimed in its suit that the books of the city were in such shape that it could not be determined which debts had been legally contracted.

Control of Banks

In banking circles there is some disposition to attribute the State's action to a wish of Senator Long to re-establish his hold on local banking.

While the banks were under state supervision he had a powerful instrument of control, but after all the banks in the country were closed several years ago, most of those in New Orleans went under federal auspices. Thereby, it was commented yesterday, they hoped to regain their independence.

If the State obtained authority to go through the city's debts and say which should and should not be paid, this discrimination would give fresh power to Mr. Long.

Federal Courts Chosen

The federal courts are the harbor to which objectors to Senator Long's drastic legislation steer whenever

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The Saar Has Voted

Plebiscite Winds Up 15 Years of League Rule

Upper Row, Left—Maj.-Gen. J. E. S. Brind, Commander of the International Forces Policing the Saar; Center—Joseph Bürckel, Chancellor Hitler's Representative in the Saar; Right—Geoffrey G. Knox, High Commissioner of the Saar. Lower—Members of the Saar Plebiscite Commission (Left to Right)—Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A., Technical Adviser to the Commission; Victor Henri of Switzerland; Alan Rodhe of Sweden, Acting as Chairman; Daniel de Jongh of Holland.

Saar Voters Decide For Reunion With Reich By Overwhelming Majority Of 90.8 Per Cent

France Offers New Locarno as Reply to Hitler's Radio Appeal

Pushes for New Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

PARIS, Jan. 15—Renewed invitation to the Reich to collaborate in the organization of European peace by adhering to the proposed Eastern Locarno accord is to be France's answer to Germany's victory in the Saar plebiscite and to Chancellor Hitler's declaration that no territorial question now separates France and Germany.

The French Government now seeks to complete the Rome accord by conclusion of a network of mutual assistance pacts popularly called the Eastern Locarno. Accordingly France is to redouble its efforts to obtain the adherence of Germany and Poland to its mutual assistance proposals which would in effect extend to these states, to Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Russia and the Baltic countries the same sort of political and territorial guarantees as outlined in the Rome understanding.

The forthcoming note to Germany on this question is expected to contain modification of the original proposals, bringing them more into line with those drawn up recently at Rome. The French-British conversations in London will include discussions on this point, since France considers its network of security pacts an indispensable preliminary to any armaments accord.

The French Government's chief concern over the Saar plebiscite results is the question of refugees—several thousands of whom are expected to flow to France. Arrangements have been made to settle them in certain of the southern French provinces. Severe control has been set up at the frontier and passport visas are required for all Saar residents who would enter France. About a thousand applications for visas have already been received.

League Gets Instructions

THE result of the Saar plebiscite was today formally announced by the League's Plebiscite Committee as won by Germany by a large majority, the official vote as announced being: For Germany—477,119; For Status Quo—46,513; For France—2124.

Chancellor Hitler, in a broadcast from Berlin, thanked the affirmative Saarlanders, adding: "Your decision gives me the possibility of contributing to the solution of Europe's problems."

Immediately the statesmen of Europe began to conjecture as to what this could mean. Many were of the opinion that it means Germany plans to return to the League, now that the rankling Saar problem is settled—with the proviso that it is received back on a parity with the other powers.

The League prepares to hand the Saar territory back to Germany, from which it was taken after the treaties concluding the World War. For the past fifteen years the Saar has been under League government. Speedy final action is expected to follow at Geneva.

When the Saar territory is returned to Germany, the Reich must presumably proceed to pay to France $59,400,000 in gold and 11,000,000 tons of coal from the Saar mines, as remuneration for the mines and railways, under the Rome agreement signed by representatives of Germany and France, Dec. 3, 1934. These mines were given outright to France by the Treaty of Versailles.

International Court and Army Protect the Minorities in Saar Now That Plebiscite Is Over

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The Saar has voted. The urns have been opened and the count has been made. But it must not be supposed that the problem of the Saar is solved. Decisions have been taken—or indicated—yet before they can be worked out a considerable time must necessarily elapse.

That is why the Council of the League resolved to be in session when the result was announced. It wished to show the Saarlanders that there was no intentional delay. One of the great dangers was that when the ballot revealed the triumph of Germany, the inhabitants of the Saar and the National Socialists in Germany itself would imagine that automatically the territory would without more ado be handed back to the Reich. They would betray impatience if there were unnecessary procrastination.

A moment's reflection, however, will make it apparent that the ties which bind the Saar to the Governing Commission cannot be instantly dissolved, and new organizations attaching it to the Reich instantly established. As much as possible has been done in advance; but it would have been improper officially to assume that the vote would be for Germany.

Moreover, it must not be lost sight of that there are in the Saar many elements which do not properly belong there. Whatever sympathy is felt with them, especially with the refugees from Germany, they are not the least dangerous factors in the Saar problem. They have agitated against the return to Germany, which would deprive them of their last haven of refuge on German soil. They have, naturally enough, stirred up feeling—and that feeling may now turn against them. For the most part, these propagandists and agitators are, so far as the Saar is concerned, outsiders who possess no vote.

Would there not be, asked the French, a general attack on these persons after the plebiscite? Would there not be an outbreak of "terrorism"? It has been suggested that pressure has been brought to bear on voters unfavorable to Germany, and that they have been menaced with measures of vengeance as soon as the Saar is liberated from the Governing Commission. Indeed, it was declared that the

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Status Quo Gets 8.8 Per Cent of Vote in Plebiscite

Germany Exultant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 15—With the overwhelming majority of Sunday's plebiscite favoring return to the Reich's fold, the Saar problem prepares to move off the stage of international importance which it has so long occupied.

The overwhelming nature of the German victory obviates all possibility of a division of the Saar by League action. There was apprehension recently lest such a problem should present itself.

The official results of the plebiscite as announced at Saarbrücken were:

For return to Germany—477,119.
For the status quo—46,513.
For rule by France—2124.

Rejoicing at Geneva

The plebiscite results should receive genuine rejoicing in all League circles. Probably never has a percentage of votes been so large in any previous election. Partisans of the status quo who have managed to attract great attention and to mislead opinion as to their strength only mustered 8.8 per cent. As for France, its adherents were utterly negligible.

What misled part of the press was the extreme activity of the anti-Hitlerites. Many of them were not even voters, but emigres. They have been accorded at least equal freedom with the "German front," but are now vociferously protesting that the plebiscite so ably conducted by neutral officials is not a true picture of the Saar. Many of them are going so far as to threaten civil war.

Vote of Antis

In industrial districts such as Neukirchen and Dudweiler voting for the status quo raised as high as 11 and 14 per cent respectively. In Saarlouis, where the French influence is felt, it also touched 11 per cent. In Saarbrücken itself there was a relatively large contingent of anti-Hitlerites. But nowhere is there the smallest question of a minority as high as 30 per cent, which was widely predicted.

The German victory is overwhelming and indisputable.

The task of the League is therefore simplified. This morning there was a secret meeting of the Council and the Aloisi Committee set to work. It is hoped that this week an official decision for immediate return of the Saar to Germany will be an-

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Hamilton Mills Vote to Liquidate Court Action on Fin Com Pends

Senators Reject Parkman Plan

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Mills to Liquidate

At a meeting in Boston today the stockholders of the Hamilton Woolen Company voted 26,589 to 815 to liquidate the $2,219,157 plant assets because of labor disorders.

As a result of this verdict, nearly 1000 workers have been deprived of their jobs; Southbridge loses one of its heaviest taxpayers, and state officials will initiate a new move to prevent similar labor troubles, now smoldering in other small communities, from further undermining the State's textiles.

Thus culminates, in apparent tragedy to many, a conflict that has waged bitterly over issues that selectmen of Southbridge declared today were of minor significance compared to the costs to the worker, now that their case is lost. The selectmen pleaded that liquidation would expand welfare lists, seriously impair the business of retail merchants and retard national recovery plans in Massachusetts.

They pointed out that the local textile workers, out of jobs, will be like "babes in the wood" with little chance to obtain jobs elsewhere and unable to work at anything outside of their own profession.

But the pleas were of no avail. The stockholders had had their fill of labor disturbances during which, it was pointed out, the owners have actually lost money in their attempts to keep loyal workers on the job.

During the hour and one-half session of stockholders, workers openly blamed the mediator from Washington for the inability of employers and employees to come to terms, although praising the tireless efforts of the state arbitration board to bring about a settlement of differences.

A charge of outside influence, corrupting local labor, involving labor unions in an alleged "racket" by which people are being supported through welfare in their desire to loaf, came from a former worker in the mills who declared that 90 per cent of the workers wanted to go back to their jobs but were held by the iron grip of union leaders.

Liquidation of the company's assets will begin at once, according to Arthur Linehan, manager and president of the Hamilton company, who declared that the town's interests would be taken into consideration during liquidation.

"We will try to sell to some corporation that will help the financial outlook of the town," Mr. Linehan declared. "We will not take any hasty action and wish to maintain the pleasant relationships that have always existed between town and company officials."

Court Action Threatened

Criminal action against two members of the Boston Finance Commission loomed as a possibility today, when Governor Curley turned over evidence from the current Executive Council hearing to District Attorney Foley for examination.

It was believed by some that the Governor was endeavoring to force the hand of Republican councilors, who were still holding out against the dismissal of Commissioner Charles M. Storey. If the Governor could present the Council with the fact of a move for criminal prosecution by the district attorney, it was

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Fall River Pay Rolls Boosted $5,000,000

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—Total pay rolls of factories, stores and offices in Fall River in 1934 exceeded those of the previous year by more than $5,000,000, figures tabulated today from the pay roll index of local banks showed. The 1934 total was $31,118,838 as compared with $26,055,405 for 1933.

Pay rolls in the textile industry, the city's leading enterprise, totaled $17,052,153, an increase, despite the textile workers' strike last fall, of $2,916,680 over 1933.

Pay rolls of workers under the PWA and ERA amounted to $1,460,366.

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Plan Reported For Making U.S. Supreme In Air

Said to Embody 4000 Army Planes and Three New Navy Dirigibles

President Studies It

Provides Military Aviation Depots and Transoceanic Mail-Passenger Airships

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Recommendations for raising the army airplane forces to 4000 planes, the addition of three new airships to the Navy's existing fleet of one and government entrance into commercial airship transportation on a major scale were understood to be before President Roosevelt today in the report of the Federal Aviation Commission.

The report will eventually be transmitted to Congress with the President's recommendations for appropriate legislative action. But it will not go until Mr. Roosevelt has made the text of the report coincide with his own views. This, it is reliably understood, will involve substantial changes in the text of the report as submitted last night.

Other important features, which also may undergo executive amendment, provide for co-ordination of all the civil aviation activities of the Government into a single unit devised in such form that it could at some future date be absorbed bodily by a uniform federal transportation agency.

Actual Text Not Yet Out

Although the actual text of the report is being kept secret until it goes to Congress in final modified form, it is known that the biggest benefactors under it are the Army and the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio. In other important respects, the report is understood to follow lines of thought which have already been generally developed and proposed by competent authority.

For example it favors a system of army air defense bases which is in complete accord with the plans already being put into effect by the Army. These plans call for a mobile general headquarters air force independent of the Army Air Corps, plus establishment of the actual air corps in "wings" located at strategic points on the coasts of continental United States and on island possessions.

Another feature which has been generally recognized in aviation circles for a long time as desirable is unification of the government civil aviation agencies. This would involve merging of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Aeronautics, the Post Office Department's air mail activities and the special meteorological services which the Weather Bureau has developed for aviation.

On Controversial Ground

It was only on airships and Army Air Corps that the commission got into highly controversial ground and it is on these two subjects that the President is considered most likely to make radical changes in the present text of the report.

Whether he will permit it to go to Congress recommending a vast fleet of 4000 airplanes for the Army, more than double the present strength of the service, is considered highly problematical. It is equally uncertain that the long-cherished dreams of airship enthusiasts will actually mature into three new air giants for the Navy and American entry into commercial airship transportation.

The latter case is weakened by the navy's apathy. With a few exceptions such as Commander Rosendahl who survived the Shenandoah disaster and Commander Wiley, who came unscathed out of the Akron tragedy, most of the navy's higher professional officials are willing to be relieved of the responsibility of experimenting further with a type of ship which has cost them heavily in lives and is still, in their opinion, of uncertain value to the fleet.

Expect Pressure to Bear

The chance is therefore good that navy pressure will be brought to bear on the President to at least cut down the present order for two of the largest ships and one smaller training ship.

Also the case against appropriation of federal funds for the construction of a fleet of transoceanic commercial airships will be presented to the President by officials of the Bureau of Aeronautics, who feel that if large sums are to be spent to develop a new type of aviation they could be used to better advantage in building "seadromes"—giant floating islands. The bureau generally is convinced that the oceans can be spanned by air more effectively if airplanes hopping from one seadrome to another are employed rather than airships.

It has been a long fought-over issue which is at last on the President's desk and about to be settled.

Round-the-World Fliers On Way Home—In Hops

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP)—Dr. Richard Light and Robert Wilson, round-the-world fliers, took off from here yesterday in their seaplane for New York city via Mexico and Cuba.

Their itinerary calls for stops at La Paz, Mazatlan, Acapulco, and Carmen, Mexico; Havana, Cuba, and Miami, Fla.

They started their flight from New Haven, Conn., last August.

Hamilton Mills Vote to Liquidate

Court Action on Fin Com Pends

Senators Reject Parkman Plan

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said, the Council would be under more pressure to vote the dismissal.

On hearing of the move, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley said that it would not influence the Council in any respect.

* * *

A new report on East Boston tunnel land speculations was today before the Boston Finance Commission, as the fourth day of hearings on the commission got under way at the State House.

"It may or may not be made public," said the new Curley-appointed commission chairman, E. Mark Sullivan, "at the commission's regular meeting on Thursday."

With Governor Curley planning to leave for Washington Wednesday night, observers today predicted that by the time the commission meets, Mr. Storey will have been dismissed and the commission will be in the hands of Curley appointees.

The Governor, as quoted by his secretary, Richard D. Grant, holds that the commission has published enough of its "politically inspired" reports on the tunnel land deals. It was therefore anticipated that the new section of the report, prepared by Attorney George Farnum, will not see the light.

Mr. Farnum, however, said today that his work was not finished, that there was much more investigation to carry out. He asked that the inquiry be continued.

* * *

Evidence against Mr. Storey today approached the character of evidence that brought dismissal of Commissioner J. J. Donahue. It was charged and admitted that Mr. Storey knew of Mr. Donahue's dealings with city contractors. It was charged that Mr. Storey's law firm profited from damage suits similar to those in which Mr. Donahue had served as attorney. Mr. Storey, it was said, received a share of the firm's profits.

"Therefore," trumpeted the Curley prosecution, "Mr. Storey deserves to go the way of Mr. Donahue."

Meanwhile, it was reported that Councilor Coakley was maneuvering to bring certain prominent Bostonians onto the witness stand for trying to influence the Council's decision to favor the Finance Commission.

G. O. P. Senators Receptive

Massachusetts' Republican senators were today prepared to accept such committee handouts as they are given. They refused to take an open position as minority party, and force responsibility on the Democrats.

Yesterday, Senator Henry Parkman Jr. staged a lone fight to sacrifice individual benefits from committee positions, in favor of a stand for responsible party government. Republicans, he said, ought to acknowledge openly that they will take no share of the responsibility for the acts of a Senate which is controlled by Democrats through a coalition.

His proposal went to a vote, and was turned down by everyone except Senator Parkman. Despite such odds, the Senator stuck to his guns and will therefore not hold the taxation chairmanship, which would otherwise be his this year, according to normal expectations.

Committee lists will be made public by Senate President Moran tomorrow.

Legal Safe Breaking

Boston hired a group of safe breakers this morning. The safe at the East Boston end of the Vehicular Tunnel failed to open when the time locking device went out of order. As a result, Boston citizens will not know for some time the total receipts taken in the tunnel on the first day's operation under a reduced toll rate.

For the first time since the East Boston vehicular tunnel opened on June 30, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway operated a bus service from Chelsea Square through the tunnel to Boston proper. A total of 640 bus trips were made yesterday. Eight thousand passengers were carried and $160 in tolls were paid by the company. This is an entirely new source of revenue.

Although cognizant of the fact that traffic had increased in the tunnel by more than 100 per cent as a result of the lower toll rates, Mayor Mansfield questions whether the total receipts will greatly surpass the receipts under the higher charge. He pointed out that the increased traffic will necessitate increased overhead costs inasmuch as more guards will be needed at the tunnel.

King's Position Secure

Police Superintendent Martin H. King's position was today secure. Commissioner Leonard had bowed before a storm of protest, evoked by his announced decision to replace Superintendent King, who is a career man, having worked up through the department in 33 years.

At the time that the Commissioner gave in, a petition was being circulated through the Legislature, Mayor Mansfield was bringing strong pressure to bear, Governor Curley threatened to use the incident as a lever to oust Leonard himself, business organizations were drawing up requests to leave the Superintendent alone and much of the city seemed up in arms.

Today, Superintendent King's position was fortified by a statement issued by the Commissioner, categorically declaring that he had changed his mind.

Temperature to Rise

Snow possibly tonight and continued cold but with rising temperatures on Wednesday throughout New England were the weather prospects for the next 24 hours held out to New Englanders by the United States Weather Bureau. Most of New England, with the possible exception of northern Maine, had dug itself out of the comparatively light snow of Sunday night which failed to materially hamper transportation facilities or tie up the highways. By mobilizing every available piece of snow plowing apparatus and highway worker Maine was able to keep things moving against a blanket of snow six to seven inches deep and temperatures that promised to go far below rezo tonight.

By dint of mobilizing many persons on the welfare lists Boston was able to keep its streets clear of snow. Shipping, though not so seriously tied up as it was last week by the fog, was nevertheless obliged to stand by in the face of rough seas and strong bitter cold winds.

Educational Aid Ready

For those who have their eye out for educational opportunities around Boston: As the second term of the school year impends, the Prospect Union Educational Exchange today announced free information and guidance—"for all adults who meant to enroll in a class and didn't get around to it in the fall."

Appointments, telephone calls, catalogues—all were put at the disposal of any adult wishing to make a survey of the various possibilities. Hundreds of subjects, the exchange said, are open before those living in Greater Boston. For the more serious minded, there are social study courses. For the vocationally ambitious, there are courses aimed at the job higher up. For those who are hobby minded, the list is almost indefinite.

At 678 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, the exchange said, its doors were open for all interested.

New Era Personnel

Exit local politics from the Massachusetts ERA, today. A new personnel organization, designed to keep the fingers of the state headquarters on all distribution of local ERA jobs, went into effect. Its chief backer was Harry L. Hopkins, federal Relief Administrator and sworn enemy of political use of ERA funds. Chief executive will be Lester W. Collins of Arlington—new state personnel officer.

Mr. Collins will work with county personnel officers, yet to be selected, who will in turn contact the localities. The workers on the ERA projects, they are expected to make sure, are not to be kept in subjection to political wire-pulling—"conscious or unconscious," as State Administrator Rotch put it.

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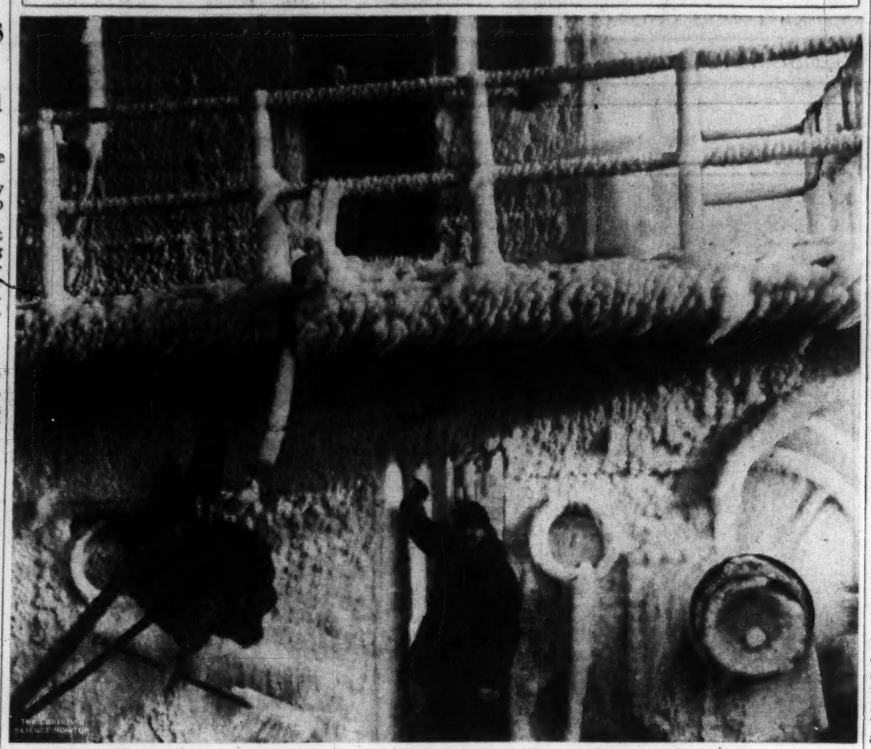
T	E	M	P	E	S	T

January Draperies by Jack Frost



By a Staff Photographer — The Penguin at the Boston Fish Pier

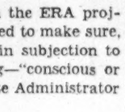
Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"THE GONDOLIERS" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. 8:15.
"THE LOVES OF CHARLES II" (Plymouth). Dramatic sequence by Cornelia Otis Skinner. 8:20.

Movies

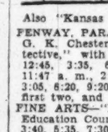
KEITH'S — "Evergreen." British musical production with Jessie Mathews. Music by Richard Rodgers. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
EXETER — "The White Parade." 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Kansas City Princess."
FENWAY, PARAMOUNT AND SCOLLAY—G. K. Chesterton's "Father Brown, Detective," with Walter Connolly. Fenway, 12:45, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount, 9, 11:47 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:26. Scollay, 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Enter Madame" at first two, and vaudeville at Scollay.
FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran," and Adult Education Council sponsored shorts. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.
ORPHEUM—"The Night Is Young." Musical romance with Sigmund Romberg score. With Evelyn Laye and Ramon Novarro. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.
STATE—"Broadway Bill," with Myrna Loy, Warner Baxter and a race horse. 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:35.
METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in George Ade's "The County Chairman." Benny Davis introduces another group of youthful entertainers on the stage. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30.
MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."
TREMONT—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Flying Down to Rio." Also "His Greatest Gamble." 9 a. m. to 11.



BOSTON — "Helldorado." Adventures in "ghost" mining city. 10:16 a. m., 1:11, 4:11, 7:11, 10:11.
UPTOWN — Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels." 3:39, 5:33, 8:27. Also "Behold My Wife."
UNIVERSITY—Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. Also "I Sell Anything."
STRAND—"The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss. 1:29, 4:51, 8:13. Also "Affairs of Cellini."
SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Dynamic America," electricity and the part it plays in our daily lives; color cartoon, "Tale of the Vienna Woods"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Chamber music concert by graduate students. George W. Brown Hall, 8:15.
ERA COMMUNITY CHORUS—And orchestra of Brighton-Allston. Concert at Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 287 Hanover St. 8.
LONGY SCHOOL—Open House Concert. Lucille Morrison, pianist, and Ida Kearn Quinn, soprano. Admission free. 8:15.



Other Events

"FIVE HUNDRED FATHOMS DOWN"—Illustrated lecture by Dr. William Beebe. Symphony Hall. 8:15.
CANADIAN CLUB—Women's auxiliary. Dr. Samuel Macaulay Lindsay talks on "The Most Significant Events of 1934." Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A. 8.
CREDIT INSTITUTE—Charles Edgar Buck of Lever Brothers, speaks. Hotel Bradford. 7.
HOCKEY—Harvard vs. Olympic Club. Arena. 8:30.
PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Bruins vs. St. Louis Eagles. Boston Garden. 8:30.
ADULT EDUCATION—Twentieth Century Club new courses: "Listening to Music," by Klaus Goetze, 6:15; "Choral Singing," by Klaus Goetze, 7:30; "Poetry Writing," by John Wheelwright, 6:15; "Vocabulary Building," by Florence D. Chapin, 7:30; "Effective Speech," by Frank K. Zacher, 7:30; "Everyday English," by Florence D. Chapin, 6:15; "Variety Crafts," by Louise S. Hamilton, 7:30; "Little Theater," by Arthur Holman, 6:15.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—Noon concert in Ford Hall.

Other Events

CITY PLANNING SCHOOL — Lecture by Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of "The American City," on "Trends in Present Day City and Regional Planning." Robinson Hall Annex, Harvard. 11 a. m.
W. C. T. U. ANNUAL LUNCHEON—Speaker: Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education. Ford Hall. Noon.
WOMEN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION—Annual dinner followed by speeches by the Mayor and other city officials. Hotel Bellevue. 6:30.
WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Prof. Samuel B. Warner of Harvard, speaks: "Make the Punishment Fit the Criminal." Following dinner at 6:30.
ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Prints. 11 a. m.
WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Eugene C. Hultman speaks on "The Duties of a Police Commissioner for the City of Boston." 12:30.

Connecticut Sees Political Drama

(Continued from Page 1)

call votes for election of a Senate clerk. When they deserted their candidate on the 110th roll call and voted for the Republican choice, they had focused the State's attention on themselves and their explanation of the change. The Republican Party, they said, and got their point across, would now be held accountable for progressive legislation. If the legislation was not forthcoming, they inferred, their support would be withdrawn as it was given.

Democrats Divided

Between the Socialists and Republicans are the Democrats, victors in the election, holding all state elective offices and with the largest single block of votes in the Senate, just one short there of control. But the Democrats are not united, and their inability to compromise in part cost them the Senate leadership.

Nine of the 17 Senate Democrats follow the leadership of Thomas J. Spellacy, chieftain of the so-called Old Guard, former Democratic national committeeman and opponent of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross in a long series of intra-party wars. By caucus rule the nine Democrats of the Old Guard faction bound the eight who support the Governor to vote for their candidates through the long deadlock.

Although the Democrats tried four candidates in an attempt to win one Socialist vote and even at the end offered to elect the Socialist candidate to the clerkship, that group held fast.

Old Guard Blocked

Later the Socialists declared that at no time was there a chance they would support the Democrats when it meant the support of the Spellacy faction. The Old Guard, as the session opens, has suffered a major loss of both power and prestige.

Leader and chief personality of the opposing Democratic group is the Governor, 72 years old, scholarly, mild, wise enough in the ways of politicians to earn from his enemies the descriptive nicknames "Trader Horn" and "Foxy Grandpa." The Governor and his followers find the Republican - Socialist arrangement not without its compensations.

Two years ago the Spellacy Democrats and the Republicans arranged the patronage between them, a division of the spoils that the remaining Democrats and the Governor denounced as a "deal."

This year it is the turn of the Old Guard Democrats to raise the cry. Ten minutes after the Socialist-Republican combination had ended the deadlock over the clerkship, Senator William E. Hagearty, Old Guard leader, was declaring publicly that the "Holy Socialists have sold out."

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Boston
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Interest Begins FEB. 11

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Education talk....	Messner Orchestra	Organ recital....
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Studio vocalist....	String quintet....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Jazz piano lesson.	"Jack Armstrong"...	Fred Hoey, talk...
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	"Buddy and Blake"	Male quartet.....	Book talk.....
6:00	Ferdinando Orch.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	State House talk.....	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	"Lum and Abner"...	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Reichman Orch....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Jack Smith; orch..	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra...
7:30	Musical Memories:	Popular vocal.....	Jerry Cooper; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Big Freddie Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Astronomy talk...
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra.	ERA Orchestra...
8:45	J. B. Kennedy; orch.	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists....	"Mexican Art".....
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	concert orchestra....	Joan Bennett.....	Bros.; orchestra	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	'Hands Across Border':	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	Le Paradis Band...
9:45	soloists; orchestra...	McNamee; orch....	chestra; soloist..	News Service.....
10:00	Elliott Daniels and	"Girl Crazy," with	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Jack Fisher and
10:15	his orchestra.....	Jane Froman and	sa Lomas; soloist	his orchestra....
10:30	Philharmonic Trio;	John Barclay; so-	Studio speaker....	Gypsy Violin.....
10:45	Edwin Otis, songs....	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Joe Haymes and
11:15	"Seth Parker" relay..	NBC vocalist.....	Alexander Orch...	his orchestra.....
11:30	D'Orsay Brothers and	Don Bestor and	Johnny Green and	Perley Stevens and
11:45	their orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee: Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Norsemen Quartet; Stewart Sisters; Hazel Glenn, soprano; Sisters of the Skillet.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: geography program.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour: guest soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music program: artist student recital.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI, "The Black Chamber," sketches of Major Yardley, Intelligence Bureau.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Everett Marshall; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal ensemble; male quartet.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd Antarctic relay program; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; soloists; male chorus; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado," dramatic sketch.

A TREAT IN A JIFFY

Shape — Fry — Serve

FREE! Quick, tasty sea food recipes. Write for "Delicious Fish Dishes." Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass.
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Gorton's Ready-to-Fry Cod Fish Cakes
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Filene Supports Charity in Jobs As Best Relief

Calls on Business Men to Abandon Philosophy of Outmoded Times

National recovery still waits on business to support the New Deal in its basic purpose to obtain a more equitable distribution of wealth through increased buying power of the masses, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and well-known philanthropist, said in an interview today.

Comparing the present efforts of business to a workman pushing a wheelbarrow upside down, the Boston merchant declared that recovery will be tardy until industry rights its wheelbarrow, keeps it in line with New Deal policies, and provides jobs, thus turning relief funds into wages.

Goal of Employment

Mr. Filene did not underestimate the humanitarian purposes of business men in contributing to the relief of the needy, but he declared that business men had not yet learned how to drive their business machines in order to employ rather than relieve the unemployed.

"We are running our machines up on the sidewalks, bumping innocent bystanders, shooting into dead-end streets and generally overlooking the part to be played in building new industrial roads because of the investments held in the old roads," he said.

"We business men are giving until it hurts to relieve the damage which is being done by the depression. But would you call a man good because, after he has run some one down with his automobile, he took the victim to the hospital?"

Outworn Philosophy

Mr. Filene conceded that new business roads are necessary, that business men have scarcely realized this salient point to recovery, that the control of business policies have been left to special interests which are definitely opposed to the new roads because they have investments in the old ones.

He did not deny that business means well. But as blind adherents to the business philosophy of a day that is past, business men are failing to grasp the opportunities of the present, thus building up barriers to recovery, said Mr. Filene.

There are reasons for hoping, Mr. Filene concluded, that business men will soon come around to the correct way of thinking, in which case, he said, industry would show real charity by giving out more jobs.

Low Interest Rate to Bangor

BANGOR, Maine, Jan. 15—What is believed to be the lowest interest rate ever received by a Maine municipality on a temporary loan in anticipation of taxes was given to Bangor by the Eastern Trust & Banking Company of Bangor, which bid on a loan of $700,000. The rate was .31 per cent plus $7.

Conant Voices Call For Co-ordination In College Course

Favors Dropping Latin as Requirement for A. B. Degree at Harvard

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, today called for increased co-ordination in college curriculums to counteract a tendency toward overspecialization.

He proposed to the Harvard Board of Overseers in his second annual report that a number of university professors be given roving commissions with the single task of uniting unrelated fields of study. Thus he called for an entirely new kind of educational leader, one who will have not only a specialized knowledge in one field but the ability to co-ordinate several branches of learning.

"Such professors - without - portfolio would have to be recruited from scholars who had already proved their worth not only as productive thinkers, but as stimulating personalities. These would not be research professorships; inspiring teaching along unconventional lines would be an important phase of the work. Such posts would afford an unusual opportunity for brilliant and imaginative men; the positions by their very nature would be a challenge—to achieve that synthesis of modern knowledge which the world demands with so much insistence."

A reminder to alumni that even Harvard has been operating on a "restricted budget," preceded maneuvers against two of Harvard's most cherished traditions. "The effectiveness of the budget-making officers and the loyal co-operation of the faculty made it possible for the university to make initial economies a few years ago with the minimum disturbance," he writes.

Language requirements were the first purely local problems attacked. Harvard has required for many years that its graduates have a reading knowledge of either French or German and an elementary knowledge of the other, or of Greek or Latin. On this point Dr. Conant says:

"I believe that only the requirement in regard to a reading knowledge of French or German should be retained. It is very doubtful whether the requirement of an elementary knowledge of a language is of much value. If in some fields a knowledge of a certain language is essential, there is no reason why such a knowledge should not be made a part of the requirements in that field."

The other tradition which Harvard seems about to discard has been trampled under foot already by many leading institutions of higher learning in America. It concerns the bachelor of science degree which Dr. Conant says "signifies not a knowledge of science but an ignorance of Latin." "I hope that before long," he continued, "the faculty will consider this question and go to the root of the matter by eliminating the Latin requirement for the A. B. degree."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast with rising temperature tonight and Wednesday, possibly snow flurries tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 20; moderate northwesterly winds, diminishing and shifting to southerly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rising temperatures, probably light snow tonight; Wednesday generally fair and somewhat warmer.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with light snow tonight, probably in extreme east portion Wednesday morning; rising temperatures tonight and in the east and extreme southeast portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow with rising temperatures tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southerly and increasing tonight and shifting to westerly Wednesday morning; mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, probably light snows tonight and near Eastport Wednesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	7	22	Minneapolis	-4	2
Bermuda	56	66	New Orleans	54	68
Chicago	22	22	New York	16	32
Denver	28	54	Norfolk, Va.	30	46
Helena, Mont.	-2	4	Philadelphia	22	34
Jacksonville	44	68	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	28	34	San Francisco	46	54
Los Angeles	52	64	Washington	28	38
Miami, Fla.	56	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 15.
B—Maximum Jan. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:20 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Wednesday, 8:36 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; trace of snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. 0.2 inches; maximum temperature 26 degrees above zero; minimum 17 above.

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OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY FLOUR Large 24½ Lb Bag 81c • Sliced - Rindless - Delicious Sugar Cured BACON LB 29c
Price for Boston and Vicinity SUGAR 10 Lbs Bulk 47c • Henfield Brand - All Guaranteed EGGS Doz 27c
SALMON Special Saving This Week • PINK ALASKA TALL TIN 10c • RED ALASKA TALL TIN 17c

P & G SOAP	White Naphtha	5 Bars 17c
OXYDOL	Washing Powder	Lge Pkg 22c
CAMAY SOAP	Delicately Scented Toilet Soap	3 Bars 13c
CRISCO	The Better Shortening	1 Lb Tin 19c
BAKED BEANS	Sealpakt Oven Baked	2 No 3 Tins 29c
MARMALADE	Pure Orange Mirabel	16 oz Jar 15c
PANCAKE SYRUP	Timberlake	16 oz Bot 15c
LARD	Pure Refined	2 1 Lb Pkgs 31c
BROOKSIDE MILK	4% Butterfat	Quart 11c
ROCKWOOD'S COCOA		2 Lb Tin 19c
CRABMEAT	Geisha - Namco Chatka	No ½ Tin 25c
QUAKER OATS		3 Sm Pkgs 25c
MACARONI	or Finast Spaghetti	3 8 oz Pkgs 19c
CAMPBELL'S	Tomato Juice	2 12½ oz Tins 13c

PURE FRUIT JELLIES: MIRABEL GRAPE 2 10 oz Jars 25¢ — MIRABEL CURRANT 2 10 oz Jars 29¢
UNEEDA SPECIALS: PREMIUM FLAKES Pkg 9¢ — CHOCOLATE CRINKLE Lb Bulk 15¢

• Mel-O-Ripe Bananas 4 lbs. 21c •

Sunkist Lemons Doz 29c
Sunkist Oranges Extra Large Cal. Doz 37c
Apples Fancy Staymans 4 Lbs 19c
New Cabbage Solid Heads 2 Lbs 9c

Swansdown Cake Flour	44 oz Pkg 29c	Standard Tomatoes	Red 2 No 2½ Tins 25c	Standard Corn	White No 2 Tin 10c
Pillsbury's Cake Flour	44 oz Pkg 29c	Ken-L-Ration	Dog Food 3 1 Lb Tins 25c	Calo Dog Food	3 1 Lb Tins 25c
Santa Clara Prunes	Large Lb 9c	Baker's Chocolate	½ Lb Bar 21c	Finast Peaches	Sliced or Halves Lge Tin 17c
Jell-O or Royal Desserts	3 Pkgs 17c	Confectioner's Sugar	2 1 Lb Pkgs 15c	Evangeline Milk	5 Tall Tins 29c
Lux Toilet Soap	3 Bars 19c	Campfire Marshmallows	1 Lb Pkg 19c	Cracked Rye Bread	Big 1¼ Lb Loaf 9c
Palmolive Soap	3 Bars 13c	Blue Rose Rice	Lb 5c	Apricots	Extra Choice Lb 23c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

International Court and Army Protect the Minorities in Saar Now That Plebiscite Is Over

(Continued from Page 1)

"reprisals" would be exercised by excited National Socialists as soon as the decision was known.

Whatever truth there might be in these anticipations, it was obviously the duty of the Council to take steps to protect the dissident voters and even the non-voters. It did not fail to do so. It had to assure the freedom and the secrecy of the vote; but it had also to assure the safety of the inhabitants of the Saar who might be unpopular.

Guarantees of Order

In the last resort the troops—British, Italian, Swedish and Dutch—are there to maintain order.

But it is to be trusted that full reliance can be placed on the promises made by the French and German Governments last June, with regard to their obligations under the treaty. They then undertook to refrain from any provocative action or from doing anything which would jeojardize the lives and liberties of the Saar voters.

The Committee of Three (under the presidency of Baron Aloisi) went further. It sought to extend the benefit of these promises to non-voters. Accordingly, it invited Germany as well as France to specify the conditions in which it would guarantee the safety of non-voters. The declaration, registered and binding, signed by Baron von Neurath, was made last December. It says that "no proceedings or reprisals shall be taken or discrimination exercised against inhabitants of the Saar Territory who are not entitled to vote, on account of their political attitude in connection with the plebiscite during the League's administration. It will take the necessary measures to prevent or punish any action by its nationals contrary to the above undertaking."

But how is this promise to be interpreted? It is provided that "should a dispute arise between Germany and a Member of the Council of the League of Nations with regard to the application or interpretation of the undertaking, this dispute shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in conformity with the provisions of the Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, in order that the Court may settle the dispute and decide what measures shall be taken."

Court to Continue

Nor is that all. For a whole year after the establishment of the definitive régime, the Supreme Plebiscite Court in the Saar will function.

The powers of the Supreme Plebiscite Court are specifically defined as follows:

(a) Any inhabitant of the Saar may submit a petition to the Supreme Plebiscite Court on the ground of prosecutions, reprisals or discrimination on account of his political attitude in connection with the object of the Plebiscite during the administration of the Territory by the League of Nations. In order to be admissable, the petition must relate to an act performed in the Saar Territory or to a decision by the authorities in the Territory or in the territorial divisions to which any part of the Saar Territory may be attached;

(b) The said Court may settle the above-mentioned petitions and may order any suitable measure of reparation, financial or otherwise; no decision, even a judicial decision, coming within the scope of the above conditions shall prevail over a decision of the Supreme Plebiscite Court;

(c) Should penal or administrative proceedings be taken outside the Territory, any inhabitant may request the Supreme Plebiscite Court to decide whether the prosecution is contrary to the understandings given in the present declaration The proceedings shall be suspended until the Supreme Court has reached a decision and shall be abandoned if the decision so provides.

Thus, nonvoters are covered. But there is one important exception. The undertaking relates to inhabitants who have "been domiciled in the Saar Territory for at least three years on Jan. 13, 1935."

Therefore, there is no definite protection for newcomers—for those refugees from Germany since the Hitler régime was established. It must be confessed that some anxiety prevails on this score, and that any newcomer who is persona non grata with the German Government is likely to leave the Territory. The refugees will presumably pour into France, and France is already deeply concerned with the large number of foreigners who claim its hospitality.

Saar Votes Itself Back Into Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced and all relevant arrangements for handing it over fixed.

Ready to Discuss

The importance of reversion of the Saar to Germany lies in the fact that it clears the ground for discussions of policy. The plebiscite is not so much the end of a particular problem as the opening of other problems.

At London, where Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, and Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin will now proceed, disarmament and military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, the return of Germany to the League, and monetary questions will be seriously considered, as they could not have been before.

Incidentally, the Monitor learns it has been arranged that Italy is to be kept informed of everything that happens at London and that in some sense a Franco-Italian-British bloc has been formed to deal with matters of the highest interest to Europe. It depends on Germany whether it will attach itself to this association, thus realizing in practice a four-power pact.

Germany Jubilates As Radio Announces Result of Saar Vote

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 15—One of the first concrete expressions of Germany's delight at the result of the Saar voting is to be the attempt to find jobs for 40,000 Saarlanders now unemployed, the Monitor learns.

Jubilation reigns throughout the Reich at the overwhelming vote for return to Germany disclosed in the figures announced today.

Millions of Germans who turned on their radios early this morning to hear the result relayed from Saarbrücken soon realized that return to Germany was assured, but it was only when Joseph Bürckel, Chancellor Hitler's plenipotentiary in the Saar, relayed a message to Herr Hitler from Saarbrücken that they realized it was 90.8 per cent vote from 97.9 per cent of the electorate.

Hitler's Thanks

In a short, statesmanlike speech, Chancellor Hitler thanked the Saarlanders for their expression of faith in the "New Germany." Der Führer then requested them to maintain the same discipline during the coming days as had characterized the struggle hitherto. He also thanked the international authorities for the part they had played in carrying through the plebiscite and repeated his oft-made statement that the way to understanding with France is now open as no territorial problem existed between these neighbor states.

Chancellor Hitler in his radio address declared that "the joy of the return is the joy of the entire nation," declaring that the decisions gives him "the possibility of contributing to the solution of Europe's problems."

His address continued: "Our success was huge because the voice of blood and reason decided and not the Treaty of Versailles, which promised the world peace but brought unrest. Neither force nor persuasion could influence you. I express the gratitude of the German nation for your loyalty.

"Proud to Be Germans"

"You dear Saarlanders cannot imagine how happy all we Germans feel at this moment. You may be proud to be Germans. During the coming years you will be representatives of the German people and the German Reich.

"I know you will remain loyal under the most difficult circumstances. I ask you once more to keep the strictest discipline, for even at this late hour there may be some who will try to provoke incidents. The German people will thank you the more for your discipline."

A "glorious end to the 15-years struggle," was Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels's comment in the speech which followed.

A Holiday

Today all Germany is in festive garb, public buildings and private houses are beflagged and there is a holiday for all schools. This afternoon the bells of all churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, pealed out and this was to be followed by huge public demonstrations later in the evening.

With the future sovereignty of the Saar now practically settled, Germany is eager for the juridical settlement to be speedily accomplished by the League Council. Examination of the plebiscite results indicates the vote to have been about the same throughout each district—namely 90 per cent for return to Germany. Thus the League Council is not faced with the complication of any particular district being overwhelmingly for status quo or for return to France.

Indeed it is significant everywhere that German national feelings triumphed over any scruples the Saarlanders may have had on religious, cultural, political or economic grounds about return to National Socialist Germany.

Happy Landing

Wide World

Amelia Earhart Just After Landing at Oakland, Calif.

Bad Weather Forces Miss Earhart to Give Up Flight to Washington

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP)—Amelia Earhart—balked by unfavorable weather—canceled plans for a flight toward Washington yesterday and said she would visit with her mother, Mrs. Amy Otis Earhart of Toluca Lake, North Hollywood.

"There is really no point in making the flight to Washington," said the blonde flier who completed a 2408-mile solo air trip from Honolulu to Oakland Saturday.

She announced her change in plans on appearing at Union Air Terminal, Burbank, where she landed from Oakland and was halted in an immediate flight on to the national capital by bad weather in Arizona.

Miss Earhart spent Sunday night at the home of Louis Lighton, Hollywood movie director, and Mrs. Lighton.

"When I took off from Honolulu, I intended to fly directly to Washington with one stop—either at Oakland or at Salt Lake City," said the conqueror of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. "In this manner I intended to demonstrate how easy and little fatiguing such a trip would be by air, and to link the Hawaiian capital with the national capital.

"Naturally, I am disappointed that I was able to accomplish only half that which I intended to accomplish."

Asked if she would try it again, she grinned and said, "Maybe."

Restraint of States On Federal Projects Heard in U. S. Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Government won preliminary and minor victories in two federal-state cases yesterday when the Supreme Court reversed the ordinary contention that states' rights were being infringed.

West Virginia and Arizona were given until April 1 by the court to reply to the complaint of the United States that the states had thrust illegal obstructions in the way of government projects. The court yesterday permitted the Government to file its complaint.

Arizona recently declared martial law and ordered out troops to stop construction of Parker Dam by the United States.

The Federal Power Commission and West Virginia and a number of power companies have had an extended argument over the commission's right to control hydro-electric developments on the Kanawha Rivers. . . .

The court also agreed to take up a Texas case which involves the claim that the State has denied Negroes the right to vote.

Record of Names Exceeded In Florida Guest-Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 15—Shattering last year's record by several days, the 25,000 mark in the total of registrations of winter visitors at the Chamber of Commerce was reached here on Jan. 7. This total was not reached until Jan. 25, last year.

With the registration of 707 northern vacationists yesterday, the total for the season went up to 25,625. It is estimated that about one out of every three, or perhaps five, persons visiting St. Petersburg for the winter register at the Chamber of Commerce.

Turner Makes Fast Trip

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, speed flier, landed at Newark Airport yesterday from Miami, Fla., after an elapsed time flight of 9 hours and 40 minutes.

Colonel Turner denied he was attempting to better Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker's Miami to New York time of 8 hours, 36 minutes and said he was on his way to Boston, where he plans to meet his flying partner, Clyde Pangborn.

Hauptmann Trial Found Overplayed

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 15

THERE is not enough social import in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, charged with the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., in March, 1932, to merit the space which the newspapers have accorded it, in the opinion of Clyde R. Miller, director of the bureau of educational service at Teachers' College, Columbia University. According to Mr. Miller, the press is giving it much space because people are interested in it and it will help boost circulation.

"The trial," he said, "is not nearly so important as other things which are not getting space. The fact that 3,000,000 children are denied educational opportunities in this country is socially very much more important than whether Hauptmann is convicted or not. The worst effect of the Hauptmann publicity is that the people think that this is socially important and attach a significance to it out of all proportion to what it deserves."

Fisch Relatives Arrive

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Two sisters and a brother of Isador Fisch, from whom Bruno Richard Hauptmann claims he received the Lindbergh ransom money found in his home, arrived today on the liner Ile de France to testify at Hauptmann's trial for the murder of the Lindbergh baby. They were accompanied by a nurse listed with immigration authorities as Minna Stegnitiz. The witnesses, as listed by immigration officials, were Pincus, Czerna, and Hannah Fisch. They were brought over by Detective Arthur Johnson, who spent several months in Europe investigating the background of Hauptmann.

Trenchard Confirmed

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP)—The nomination of Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, who is presiding at the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, was forwarded today by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to the Senate, which voted immediate confirmation.

Defense Experts Out

YORK, Penna., Jan. 15 (AP)—Arthur P. Myers, handwriting expert called into consultation at the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the Lindbergh slaying, said today he and an associate had been unable to testify in Hauptmann's defense.

Pecora Nomination Approved

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—After being held up in committee for a week, the appointment of Ferdinand I. Pecora of New York City as Supreme Court Justice of the first judicial district was unanimously confirmed today by the New York Senate.

Kidnaping Notes All by Hauptmann, Third Expert Says

Fisch Again Brought Into Trial as Three Relatives Arrive to Testify

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 15—The defense today again brought the late Isador Fisch inferentially into the murder trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann with questions pointed toward the possible thesis that Hauptmann's handwriting was forged to the 14 Lindbergh ransom notes. Incidentally a brother and two sisters of Fisch arrived from Germany to combat insinuations against him.

The questions were shot at John F. Tyrrell of Milwaukee after he had become the third of the state's battery of experts to identify Hauptmann's handwriting as that of the ransom notes.

Frederick A. Pope of Hauptmann's defense staff asked Mr. Tyrrell if "there is nothing that you could discover as a handwriting expert that would tell you that the author of the ransom note probably copied it from another writing?"

Mr. Tyrrell replied:

Little Intimacies

"No, there are too many of those little intimacies in this writing that are reflected in the ransom notes that the forger wouldn't think of?"

"I am not speaking of forgery, sir."

"Imitator."

"Nor of imitators; I am merely talking of copying from a sample."

Later Mr. Pope asked:

"An educated man desiring to disguise or camouflage his handwriting would use words that would hardly be attributed to an educated man sometimes, wouldn't he?"

Mr. Tyrrell replied that in such cases "they overlook something else that is far more significant."

Purpose of Inquiry

Edward J. Reilly, chief of the defense staff, replying to a penciled query on the purpose of the questions pertaining to an "educated man," said:

"In Europe a person attending a university is classed as an educated man. A laborer or carpenter like Hauptmann is nothing but a mere peasant or laborer."

Nothing has come out in the trial to indicate that Fisch was either educated or uneducated, but one of the prosecutors declared as an aside today that "we are prepared to tell Fisch's life from 'A' to 'Z' and show that he had no connection with the kidnaping."

Hauptmann claims Fisch gave him the $14,600 in ransom money which was found in his Bronx garage the day of his arrest last Sept. 19. Fisch passed on in Germany before Hauptmann's arrest.

By Educated Man

Mr. Pope declared during the noon recess that he intended to show in further cross-examination of Tyrrell that the 14 ransom notes were written by an educated man and not by his client.

A "surprise witness" which state's attorneys said they planned to produce today was believed to be M. M. Maish of Cincinnati, president of a manufacturing firm. Mr. Maish informed the state prosecution staff last week that he believed his firm manufactured the metal thumbguard worn by baby Lindbergh the night he was stolen. He was invited to testify.

Also among State witnesses ready to testify is Louis Blitzer, a New York attorney, who told police that Hauptmann came to him shortly before his arrest and sought the number of Fisch's safety deposit box, asserting Fisch owed him $14,000. Prosecutors have said they believed the call was an attempt upon Hauptmann's part to arrange an alibi in event of arrest.

New Types of Cotton

W. W. Wannamaker, seed specialist of Calhoun county, South Carolina, is credited with producing three new types of improved cotton.

Record Breaker

Wide World

Maj. James H. Doolittle

Doolittle Smashes Record In Transcontinental Flight

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle, noted speed flier, established a transcontinental record for transport airplanes today, touching his wheels at Floyd Bennett Airport, New York, 11h. 59m. after his takeoff at Los Angeles.

Major Doolittle was timed at Floyd Bennett at 8:26 a. m. (eastern standard time) and 8½ minutes later he set the low-winged transport monoplane down at Newark Airport. Although previous transcontinental speed flights had ended here, Major Doolittle's time at the New York field was considered for record purposes.

His time of 11 hours 59 minutes broke by minutes the mark set last Nov. 8 by Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker when he flew from Los Angeles to Newark in 12 hours 3 minutes 50 seconds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle, attempting to establish a transcontinental record for transport planes, touched the wheels of his plane at Floyd Bennett Field at 8:26 a. m., today and roared away for Newark, N. J., airport.

The contacting of the ground at Floyd Bennett Field was to time the flight to a point within the limits of New York City. All recorded speed flights from Los Angeles have ended at Newark.

Major Doolittle's time at Floyd Bennett Field was just 4m. 50s. under Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker's time for his transport transcontinental flight, which ended at Newark airport.

Major Doolittle, accompanied by his wife, left Union Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., at 8:27 p. m., eastern standard time, yesterday.

New Miami-New York Mark

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Averaging 183 miles an hour, an Eastern Air Lines passenger plane yesterday set a Miami to New York record, racing the 1200 miles in 6h,, 34m. and 20s.

Twelve passengers were carried in the plane, with Dick Merrill pilot and E. A. Barber co-pilot. The time made was two hours faster than any previous flight by the lines.

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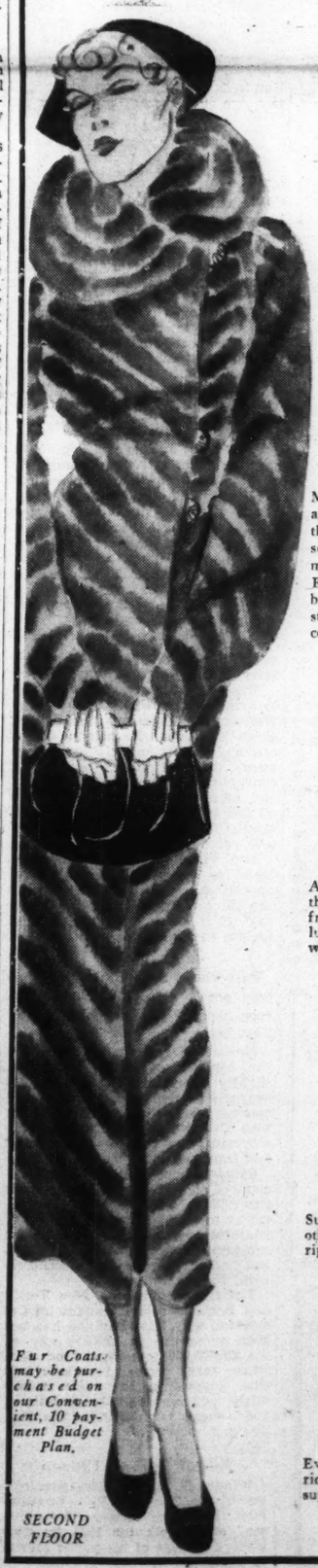

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Prosperity Sign: Button Pressed

Vote Before War Demanded

Liberty League Fires on Budget

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Governmental tempo increased sharply today as the World Court debate began in the Senate, and President Roosevelt, through a series of conferences, kept the busiest office hours of recent months.

Possibility of new cotton-bartering negotiations was opened at one of these White House conferences, when Secretaries Hull, Wallace and Morgenthau, with Oscar Johnson, manager of the AAA cotton pool, talked with Mr. Roosevelt on the chance of disposing of American surplus cotton through specific agreements.

And shortly afterward, a group of national farm leaders, headed by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, asked intensified efforts to increase farm income. Their plea coincided with publication of a letter in the metropolitan press from Henry W. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, claiming that the farmer has received too much attention already.

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A Button to Press: The umpteenth swallow, indicating that the depression is over and summer is really here, came to light today.

The button pressing business came into existence again.

Tonight at 10:10 President Roosevelt from his study in the White House presses a button that will officially open the Mark Twain centenary celebration at Hannibal, Mo.

Back in the days of Calvin Coolidge, scarcely a week went by that the Chief Executive did not press a button, opening this celebration or that, throwing this drawbridge or that, casting refulgent electric beams over this or that exposition; setting this or that switch. The Vermonter used even to use different fingers, to give his right forefinger a rest.

Button pressing and boom times were synonymous. But of late, there has been a dreadful dearth of buttons. The old White Housse button tons. The old White House button indeed—was dusty and neglected. No new gold buttons—to be pressed only once—were being brought again to the White House and taken home to rest in unused splendor. Capital attachés cannot remember when President Roosevelt has pressed a button.

But today the Sage of Old Man River, the perennial Mark Twain, leads the way to a new era. And what a brilliant essay the great Clemens would have written on the subject of button pressing.

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Peace Moves: The sixth anniversary of the ratification of the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war brought attacks from many sides on present apparent preparations going on in the world to fight again.

Conscription of arms factories and a plebiscite as a prerequisite to entrance of the United States into war were proposed to the House as peace assurance measures by Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana.

Mr. Ludlow's proposed constitutional amendment provides:

"Except in the event of attack or other invasion, the authority of Congress to declare war shall not become effective until confirmed by a majority of all votes cast thereon in a nation-wide referendum. Congress may be law provide for the enforcement of this section.

"Whenever war is declared, the President shall immediately conscript and take over for use by the Government all the public and private war properties, yards, factories and supplies, together with employees necessary for their operation, fixing the compensation for private properties temporarily employed for the war period at a rate not in excess of 4 per cent, based on tax value assessed in the year preceding the war."

In the Senate, Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington took up the plea of his colleagues on the munitions investigating committee urging $100,000 for continuance of the inquiry. He stated:

"The cost of this investigation cannot be subject to question while bid prices on war vessels go up 100 per cent in two years. That sort of increase will make the new naval program a Roman holiday for the shipbuilders."

On a nation-wide radio chain, Senator Bennett C. Clark under the auspices of the Women's International League launched an attack against the "dangerous and unnecessary billion dollar budget."

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Opening Gun: In its first specific policy statement, the American Liberty League today hurls its lance upon President Roosevelt's budget. The league, drawn from conservatives of both Republican and Democratic parties, but with the emphasis on the latter, thus adopts fully and frankly its rôle as an opposition organ.

The budget attack is based on three points: That the "regular" budget is as high as the levels which early in the depression "occasioned a nation-wide revolt," that the $2,500,000,000 increase in the public debt is beyond the point at which the people were told a year ago should mark the end of deficits, and that it includes a huge emergency fund permitting executive allotments without adequate legislative direction for questionable ends.

The league, which has gone over the budget, the full text, and the Secretary of Treasury's report with a fine-toothed comb, discovers in an obscure passage a statement that regular expenses for the coming year are likely to run $1,077,000,000 more than in 1934. The league's analysis questions President Roosevelt's statement that with the exception of unemployment relief, every current expenditure will be fully covered by current receipts.

Finally, the league declares that "the financing of deficits through the banks is an inflationary process which is menacing to the credit structure." Moreover, it insists that the estimated deficit for 1936 would be much larger but for the use of revolving funds, such as the RFC, and says: "It would seem fairer to the public to appropriate such money as is needed for direct relief directly from the Treasury."

The report, first of a series which the league will issue, was sent to all members of Congress. No specific alternative to the Roosevelt budget was proposed, Congressmen simply being told that "the entire situation . . . calls for a careful study by Congress to the end that it may properly exercise the powers and functions under the Constitution."

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Wet Powder: Just as the Liberty League's opening gun on the budget was resounding, a backfire exploded in its own back yard. Frank R. Kent, Baltimore news-commentator who has been sharply and prominently critical of the Administration, turned his guns on the Liberty League itself for revealing the names of its financial contributors, including seven members of the du Pont family.

The League, he said, has "wet its own powder." He counseled Jouett Shouse, its president, to camouflage or lump together the du Pont contributions, and expressed a word of concern about Mr. Shouse's own salary and traveling expenses.

This was criticism from very close to home, but it echoes what many Washington observers have felt about the league. Its months of inactivity, then its financial announcements, list of directors—many with connection open to some criticism—and even the budget publicity, are all felt to have been, in Mr. Kent's words, "an example of complete political ineptitude."

And with this critic, many who wish for an effective and capable opposition not entirely centered in the older political parties, conclude that it is too late for the Liberty League to fire effectively.

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Part-Time Farming: Land has been acquired for the first subsistence homestead community in New York State.

Located near Rochester, N. Y., the site contains 49 acres bought at slightly less than $200 an acre. Its nearness to industrial Rochester will make it possible to experiment there with a combination of pay-roll employment and part-time gardening and farming.

Officials hope that the establishment of picked workers on the city's rim will be an inducement for industry to expand in the direction of less crowded outskirts. To date the subsistence homestead movement has had little success in decentralizing industry.

The announcement of New York's first homestead site brought up the question why New England has not been successful in getting any of the $25,000,000 homestead fund. Secretary Ickes promised to look into this, suggesting that the reason might center around the scarcity of good, cheap farm land in the New England section.

Editor Is First Citizen

Winder R. Harris, managing editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Virginian-Pilot, has been chosen "first citizen" of Norfolk for 1934 by civic leaders because of his public service to the city.

Filling Stations Are Stores, Says Supreme Court

Subject to Chain Store Tax Rules So-Called Liberal Majority

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The so-called "liberal" majority in the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the West Virginia graduated chain store tax. It is the same "liberal" group to which the Government is looking to sustain it in the abrogation of the gold clause.

Yesterday's action follows previous five to four decisions in the high court in conjunction with the much disputed graduated chain store tax and this time specifically decides the rights of states to include filling stations as "stores" in the meaning of the tax.

In a large sense the question involved is the right of a legislature to intervene in private business, and by a system of graduated taxation play a profound part in altering the old laissez faire system of individualistic competition. It is this which brought a profound cleavage within the Supreme Court on earlier chain store tax cases and it is the same apparently sympathetic attitude of the majority toward a larger measure of legislative intervention in affairs once regarded as private that is leading Administration officials to new hope today that its momentous gold clause cases will be upheld.

The gold-clause cases involve the question in effect of whether public and private bonds containing a promise to pay in gold must be redeemed at 100 cents on the dollar, or 169 cents, and much of the Administration's financial program stands or falls with the decision.

There was technically no dissent in today's tax case. The opinion, written by Justice Cardozo was supported, however, only by the Chief Justice, Justice Brandeis, Justice Stone and Justice Roberts, a total of five. The remaining four members of the court—Justices Vandevanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler—contented themselves with the declaration that they subscribed to the opinion of the West Virginia lower court (holding the law invalid) which the majority of the Supreme Court threw out, and offered no dissenting opinion of their own.

It is this same hair-line division of the high court which has separated it on various recent economic problems, and it was the same lineup by which the court last year upheld two New Deal cases—the New York milk case, and the Minnesota moratorium law.

West Virginia's heavy chain store tax is graduated up to a point where an annual fee of $250 must be paid on each unit in excess of the first 75, with a decreasing range of taxes in proportion to a reduction in number.

The case was brought by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey which has 949 filling stations in the State besides 54 bulk plants. One argument against the tax was that it was confiscatory, but Justice Cardozo, in the broad opinion handed down, ruled that a state had the power to support individual initiative against chains, if it desired to do so, even to the point of virtual extinction.

If today's phase of the chain store tax fight had been lost, the biggest group of chains would have been exempted from taxation. Justice Cardozo, who mingled economics with legal opinions, after the fashion of recent decisions in this field, pointed out that the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company for example, has only 198 stores in West Virginia, against almost five times that number of Standard Oil outlets.

In 1932, the Justice said, some 2453 gasoline chain stations did business of $15,000,000 in the State—or 4.6 per cent of the total chain business; yet they would have paid 84 per cent of the tax if the law had been enforced during the year. He did not deny, he said, that service filling stations, when organized in chains, bear "a heavier and harsher burden than chains whose units are fewer and yet individually larger."

International Figures

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer
Drawing of Memorial Erected in Honor of Mark Twain at Hannibal, Mo.

Mark Twain Observances Open In City Author Made Famous

HANNIBAL, Mo., Jan. 15 (AP)—Admirers of Mark Twain inaugurated today a year of honors to the creator of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

At the White House, President Roosevelt will touch a golden key tonight and illuminate a memorial on Cardiff Hill, where many years ago Tom and Huck chanted to the doodlebugs, pondered the severity of Aunt Polly and planned their futures.

Gov. Guy B. Park comes to Hannibal today, as do many other celebrities, to honor the memory of Samuel L. Clemens, the Mississippi river pilot who deserted the river to become America's most beloved humorist-philosopher.

The celebration opening the centennial of the author's birth centers about the old Clemens home, a two-story frame house where Tom, an autobiographical character, spent his boyhood. About it still stands a part of Aunt Polly's board fence, white-washed by Tom's friends who traded rats, apple cores and broken knives for the privilege.

The little back bedroom of the house, where the boy Clemens slept, is cobwebbed with wires for a radio observance of the centennial.

From this room, the Governor and George A. Mahan, president of the Missouri Historical Society, speak over a nation-wide hookup tonight.

From Detroit will come the voice of the author's daughter, Mme. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch.

As the President presses his key and the memorial light shoots across the river, its beams will illuminate at the foot of the hill a life-sized statue of the immortal Tom and Huck.

Hannibal itself, no longer "the little white town drowsing in the sunshine," is a brisk community of 20,000. Many of its buildings of Clemens' Day, including Huck's home, are gone, but the river and the cave, in whose recesses Tom and Becky were lost, still remain immutable to time.

Commission Works On New York Charter As Unit, Thacher Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Public hearings on the revision of New York City's charter, which ceased last summer with the discontinuance of the State Charter Commission, will be resumed on Feb. 18, under the auspices of the new drafting body appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Citizens and organizations are called upon to submit synopses of their recommendations in writing to the chairman, Thomas D. Thacher, before Feb. 4.

Speaking in reference to policies, Mr. Thacher said that the commission will work as a unit on the charter drafting, "with each member responsible for the whole charter and not for parts of it."

Mr. Thacher declined to say who was under consideration for the post of counsel, and likewise he refused to forecast when the commission expected to complete its work and have the proposed basic law ready for popular referendum. Under the terms of the ligislation authorizing revision, this may be at either a general or a special election.

Since the commission will work as a unit, and not, like its predecessor, as a collection of sub-committees, observers are hopeful that it will have completed its studies by next fall.

An organization meeting of the commission was held yesterday at the Bar Association. A second meeting is announced for Jan. 22.

Post in Virgin Islands Accepted by Herrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes today named Robert Herrick, novelist and former English professor, to be government secretary to the Virgin Islands. Mr. Herrick, who is now at Winter Park, Florida, will fly to the islands immediately.

Mr. Herrick is a native of Cambridge, Mass. After graduation from Harvard, he taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the University of Chicago. His home is at York Village, Maine. He will succeed Boyd Brown, who recently was made manager of the Virgin Islands Company.

More Prisoners Study

In the last 20 years the number of inmates of San Quentin prison voluntarily taking educational courses has increased from a score to more than 2930 convicts of a population of 6000.

New Orleans Put Under U. S. Shelter

(Continued from Page 1)

possible. Last week they gave a decision adverse to one of the Senator's recent laws. Hope of getting succor from the State Supreme Court has been dropped by Mr. Long's opponents, since it has been giving four-to-three decisions in his favor.

The city announced yesterday it would be unable to meet its pay roll today because it could not borrow money from the banks due to Senator Long's suit. It called on business houses to help out municipal employees by paying their licenses now due.

Governor Allen was served with a notice by the Square Deal Association of Louisiana that the "situation in Louisiana is so tense, wrought up and determined, that the matter is completely beyond our control."

The association urged the Governor to act immediately to repeal legislation it had previously termed dictatorial, or take the responsibility for possible violence.

How consequential the Square Deal movement will prove has not yet been made clear. Branches have been organized in several parts of the State. Baton Rouge, where it originated, has been hostile to the Long regime.

Dillinger's Lawyer Acquitted

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—John Dillinger's lawyer was acquitted last night of a charge of conspiracy to harbor him. It took a federal court jury only three hours and 42 minutes to agree that Louis Piquett, one-time city prosecutor, was within the rights of an attorney in his dealing with the late desperado.

Out of Darkness Into Light

* * *

Out of the Misery and the Gloom Of Scotts Run Came Homestead Idea

* * *

America's New Frontier
Second of 10 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Forms of Government for Subsistence Homesteads Explains, for The Christian Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares with the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

As the sunshine is to the depths of a coal mine so is the entrance into a federal homestead project from stranded mining villages. A description of life in some of the typical coal-pit communities easily exhausts all adjectives of gloom, especially when visited on a damp day in the fall.

There is Scotts Run, for instance, in West Virginia. That little valley is like an open wound in the earth's surface gradually healing as mines are sealed with cement and as colliers, with their families, are slowly being rescued by the Government's new subsistence plan.

When the homesteaders leave their coal-bin-chicken-coop type of dwelling and enter a cozy, glistening white, sunshine-flooded new cottage in the midst of fertile acres a modern "Golden Gate" has been opened for them, revealing a new social and spiritual life as well as an entire physical transformation.

Not a Very Pretty Picture

The magnified gully called Scotts Run, where hundreds of families are still stranded, extends eight or ten miles from its source until it opens onto the Monongahela River, giving the run an opportunity to empty its polluted waters.

The stony bed of the brook in dry weather is of a pale yellow, coated as it is with sulphur deposits. And this yellow streak is all the more vivid when contrasted with the heaps of dark pit refuse in the form of slag, slate and coal gleanings known as "red dog." Smoke-laden air, that hangs heavy on days when the glass is low, gains its specific gravity largely from long lines of coke ovens, red hot at their mouths, belching blackness from their rounded domes like so many Chimeras lacking a Bellerophon. Here and there mine tipples and smoke-stacks poke themselves into the sky like ribs of the prehistoric creatures that once roamed the steaming jungles, now lying low and stratified in the Pittsburgh coal seam 400-500 feet below the surface.

Picture Grows More Dismal

On the steep sides of the Run cling the miners' unpainted abodes like barnacles on the hulk of any old abandoned wreck on the Atlantic coast. These people have been called "stranded" with more truth than fiction, for during summer months water is as rare as economic wisdom.

There used to be a number of bubbling springs but as mine shafts extended farther and farther under the region the valley became like a sieve through which the water disappeared.

At certain times of the day there can be seen long lines of children, housewives, and men waiting, bucket and cans in hand, for their turn at a trickling faucet giving out odorous water often direct from some sulphurous mine floor.

And food has been as scarce as water since Scotts Run took its share of the World War victory. During the conflict coal was in demand, and many mines were opened to supply the allied needs. Men with their families came into the valley attracted by good wages, and the hope of continuous pay.

Where Peace Brought Despair

Armistice for this valley meant the beginning of the tragic end. Today, many men are without employment, and others count themselves fortunate with two days a week in the mines or at the coke ovens.

There are small tributaries to the Run, emptying into it where even more deprivation exists among Italians, Checks, Poles, and Negroes who share a common misery.

The forlorn condition of the people in Scotts Run and branching valleys may be said to be largely responsible for the Subsistence Homesteads idea. Men and women close to the present administration visited the regions and then, when they tossed with nightmares over the memory of unclothed and hungry children they had seen, they thought of a plan to mitigate such a human plight.

Why continue passing out doles to this hopeless region? Why not move the people out to better settlements, where they could begin again to be producers? It was clear, too, that the Ship of State might run aground and founder on such derelict and desperate communities and possibly find itself also stranded or discontent in years to come.

Other Tender Spots Found

Other such potential danger spots were discovered in lumber towns where forests have been cut down and saw-mills allowed to decay, and in eroded farming regions where "tenant-farmers" barely subsist on their share of meager crops.

Out of these conditions came the New Frontier. And what does it offer? A chance to prove up on a new kind of claim, to work and strive for a new home with renewed opportunities for children. That these people who hunger and thirst may look as did their ancestors on wider and broader horizons, the Subsistence Homesteads have been conceived.

They who in the chilly depths chiseled out black heat for their fellows now one by one are throwing down their picks and their battery lamps and are opening their eyes to the light of a new day with the brightness of the heavens all about them.

Forty or more homestead projects are in the blue-print stage; some are partially completed, and others have been occupied since spring on land that has brought forth an abundance of grain and vegetables.

There's a Job for All

All the homesteaders who have been selected, have been given work on the projects in one capacity or another, planting, reaping, plowing, building, etc. And so frequently an overalled group may be heard discussing permanent employment such as an overall factory, a cannery, or woodworking shop. Forest jungles in several projects have been cleared, and miles of roads built to connect all cottages.

And this type of pioneering carries with it a vision, though somewhat blurred, of an improved method of living. In place of the lonely isolation, the lot of early poineers, there now appears a mental and spiritual horizon even wider in its scope than horizons seen from the crests of the Rocky Mountains. The new settler sees across his landscape, fellowship, human brotherhood and much work focussed on the common good.

These miners are replacing the lower levels of the Pittsburgh seam by life under the blue vault of the heavens with a conception of neighborhood interdependence foreign to their former thinking.

Develop Community Feeling

Narrow rivalries are already being wiped from the homesteaders' slate in his new social environment. Many of the more expensive pieces of farm machinery are owned in common. This was comically illustrated when a homesteader rose at one of the town meetings and tried to find out who had the community lawn mower!

The pioneers are beginning to realize that this new type of frontier life is another name for unlimited opportunity with scientific knowledge of all kinds knocking at their doors to be let in when they are prepared for it, and are willing to make the needed effort to give such a visitor welcome.

Many instances could be cited to show that the new settlers are responding to their new responsibilities. A homesteaders' club visited, voted half of a hard-earned treasury to assist a fellow member who was, through no fault of his own, in financial difficulties. Another group voted recently to make their own code of prices and eliminate economic competition within the community.

(The next article, "Co-operators in Place of Coal Operators.")

Martha Berry Lauded For Work by Dr. Marsh

MOUNT BERRY, Ga., Jan. 15 (AP)—Miss Martha Berry, founder and director of the Berry Schools here, was lauded yesterday for her accomplishments by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

Dr. Marsh, en route to Atlanta for the annual meeting of the American College Association, spoke at the closing exercises of the celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of the founding of the schools for mountain boys and girls.

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The Attic

NOWADAYS, of course, there is no low-roofed space beneath the tiles, a place as dusty as it was encumbered with rubbish, as intriguing as it was inaccessible without the crazy ladder which led there. Today the luggage lies in a precise and spotless cube, known as the box-room. We had box-rooms in those days; but not in our old house, where the attic sprawled under the apex of the roof and was paradise, a grimy citadel furnished with splendid things, a retreat which never palled.

I feel sorry for children today who have no attic to call their own. For I can smell still the leathery, musty smell of the place with its skylight set in the sloping roof, with its grimy beams, and its dimness, and its great domed trunk full of feather boas, and marabout, and cherry-strewn hats, and heavy coats of faded velvet. Yet I can see the cardboard boxes raising their uneven monument in the corner, and the tissue paper, and the headless toys, and the bicycle which had not been ridden for years and years. Yet I can recapture the sublime sense of suzerainty which accompanied occupation of the attic, when the ladder was drawn up and the trap door closed, and I was alone in a palace set worthily above the lesser rooms below.

* * *

THE ATTIC was best enjoyed upon wet days. Then, when the garden, striped with gushing gray, was out of the question, when the disciplined pleasures of the nursery had ceased to appeal, when the rest of the house smelled cheerless and damp, the time had come to proceed to the top landing; to stand upon a chair, to push back the painted trap-door with a window pole, to drag down the ladder from the silence above and ascend into it followed by the ladder. Then, when the trap door was closed, inviolability was absolute.

In the attic you were conscious of the weather, yet secure from it as in no other part of the house. Here the sputter of rain sounded clearly on the tiles above and the gutters chortled loudly on the level of the attic floor. The skylight poured water in silver trails; and beyond them the gray, smudged sky showed, nothing else. Always in the attic you looked only at the sky, never at limiting objects such as trees and flower beds. Sometimes a bird would flitter from nowhere and rest upon the skylight edge, and go into nowhere just as marvelously as it had come. But on wet days there were no birds, only a superb awareness of comfort amid discomfort, of dryness amid wet, of inaccessibility amid hostile adults who might desire access. Not that they did much. Indeed, they showed a scarcely credible distaste for the marvels of the attic, a wretched paucity of enthusiasm for your suggestions that they sup with you there upon certain occasions.

* * *

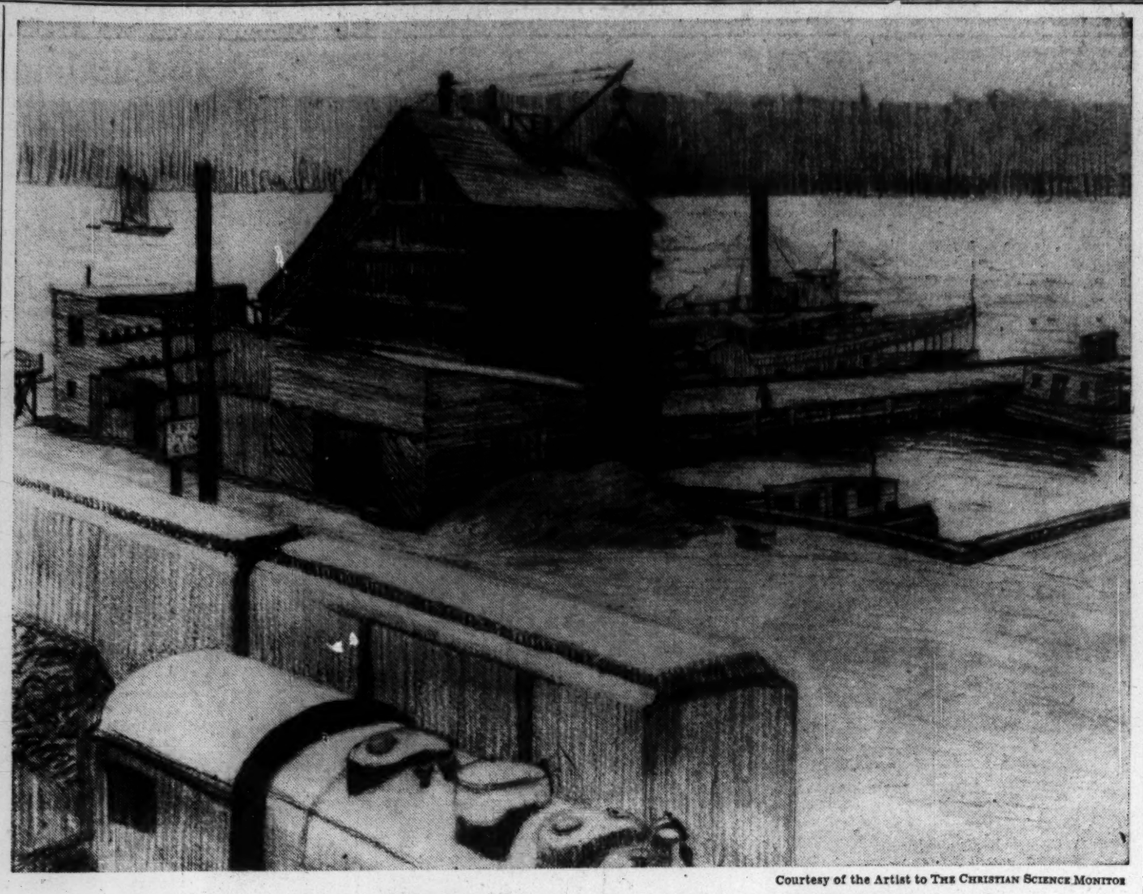
THERE WERE MANY engaging things to be done in the attic. An old rug could be pinned from beam to beam in one corner, thus making a more than adequate tent in which the more arresting of personal possessions could be stored. A book, read in this tent by candlelight, delivered drama and interest of a quality which never rose from the printed page in less appealing settings. An egg, painstakingly stolen and boiled behind the rug, produced a flavor of delicacy never encountered at breakfast time in the nursery. Indeed, the tent was a great success, being as it were sanctuary within sanctuary, your very privacy of privacies. Permanently within the tent was a stock of such things as apples, pieces of chocolate, sealing wax, string, candles, matches, drawing pins, glue, corks and a penknife.

All round the attic floor the railway ran its complicated system, and there were few more agreeable spectacles than the train efficiently traveling in dry warmth while the gray smatters of rain broke over the skylight. And, if it was not the train, then the potentialities of the large trunk were limitless; for, beyond the drolleries it was possible to effect upon yourself with assorted clothing, there was a stereoscope with a set of faded pictures, and a scrapbook, and quantities of camphor balls, and two broken tennis rackets, and a mysterious game of which about a third of the pieces were missing. And there were always quantities of entertaining structural experiments to be made in the attic, such as the composing of cardboard ships and the valiant task—which lasted for many months—of constructing a four-wheeled vehicle from the bicycle and an old cylindrical drum upon which a garden hose had once been rolled.

In winter time, the attic was lit and warmed by an oil stove which printed an intriguing pattern upon the sloping roof. There was nothing to be seen in a winter dusk but stars staring through the skylight. It was a little eerie then, and made you think of the peg-eyed spiders with hooked legs which scuttered like crabs about the web-curtained corners. Then the inner sanctuary of the tent was precious with its comfortable candlelight, a friendly haven scooped from darkness. From its doorway in daytime you could see the slow, dignified performance of the sky beyond the skylight; but in summer the tent came down, and the attic was a different place, none the less splendid, breathlessly hot under the tiles, and airless, and musty smelling, with prisoned bluebottles flinging themselves furiously against the hot panes.

The rest of the house was an unimaginative necessity: the attic was the only true, real thing. I wonder a little pitifully what it must be like to have only the rest of the house.

C. G. G.



Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEVENTY-NINTH STREET AT THE HUDSON, NEW YORK CITY: *From a Drawing by Gladys Jessie Dean*

WITHOUT its identifying title, few perhaps would recognize this drawing as a bit of New York City. Far from being sequestered, however, it is the scene of much activity. At the water's edge, freight and passenger trains rumble by, and at the docks coal is being transferred from a barge to the coal elevator. An excursion boat is tied up at the dock, and in midstream a fishing smack is making its way against the current. During the day, water-borne cargoes of every description ply up and down the river.

From the vantage point of the artist on Riverside Drive, overlooking this industrial activity, there is the hum of ceaseless traffic. Through the stream of motor cars, buses weave their way, crowded with workers, shoppers and sightseers; and on sunny days dwellers in the neighborhood come to sit and stroll—governesses with their charges, men and women with dogs on leash, messenger boys on roller skates.

Across the river is the New Jersey shore, and the Palisades of the Hudson; on its east bank the homes of the modern cliff dwellers stand as thick as trees in a forest.

Pond-Picture

A SLICE
of orange moon
floats in the garden pool;
the fan-tails surround it, nibbling
vainly.

IRENE STANLEY.

Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the narrowing and restricting material beliefs which would rob us of our heritage of good is the belief in limited opportunity. In fact many people believe that opportunity comes but once in a lifetime, and that if it is not grasped, life for them is a failure.

On page 258 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." This statement of Truth reverses dismal and hopeless beliefs of limitation and opens the vision to infinite possibilities, infinite opportunities for right achievements. We need to claim the truth of infinite opportunity and let it develop in our thought along all lines of right endeavor.

To those whose sphere of usefulness seems cramped and circumscribed, or whose environment appears restricted, dull, colorless, the study of the life of Joseph should prove interesting. He had some very gloomy and restricting experiences. However, he did not entertain resentment, but in every experience made use of his opportunity to prove the power of God. Thus, his spiritual thinking lifted him to become a very great statesman. The spiritual qualities he reflected, even when in the pit and in the prison, prepared him for that position of great usefulness and service to which he attained in Egypt, and through which he had a wider opportunity to use his God-given qualities of courage, wisdom, resourcefulness, mercy, and forgiveness.

Opportunity is ever present. The opportunity for useful service and happy, joyous living is never absent. What we need is to pray for vision, and, like Joseph, to use our present circumstances as steppingstones to a higher sense of true living and service. If, instead of beating vainly against restricting circumstances or environment, we open our thought to the unfolding of spiritual ideas and the facts of real being, which alone cast out the false beliefs of restricting environment and lack of opportunity—if we put off limited modes of thought and let that Mind which is infinite divine Love govern our thinking, then we shall find imprisoning beliefs of cramped environment giving place to wider, fuller opportunities.

Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." He understood the spiritually scientific relationship which exists between God and man. As the understanding of God as Life is in some measure gained through Christian Science, opportunities for a fuller life will be seen to be our inherent inalienable right.

Another false belief which would claim to limit opportunity is that of age. People are apt to think that when they reach what is termed advanced middle age their opportunities for usefulness are rapidly diminishing, and they begin to look on their life as nearly over. Moses at the age of eighty years might have thought that his opportunity for useful work had terminated; but during his forty years' retirement which followed his too impetuous defense of his countrymen, he was being prepared for his great lifework. He advanced in spiritual understanding to the realization of God as Mind, Spirit, and at the age of eighty his mission was unfolded to him. For forty years more he was engaged in the no light task of leading the children of Israel through the wilderness toward the promised land. Mrs. Eddy says of him (Science and Health, p. 200), "Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit." What an achievement! And of him the Bible records that at the age of one hundred and twenty "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."

When this great mission was revealed to him, the false arguments of diffidence and reluctance to face the responsibility presented themselves to Moses; it was only when he relied on God's promise to be with him and teach him what to say and to do that his false sense of responsibility and diffidence was replaced by true humility. So he went forward in his work, wherein he was given the opportunity to use the spiritual quality of meekness and receive the revelation of moral law.

On page 246 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise. Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness." How inspiring is this statement! It is well to note that it is "man, governed by immortal Mind" of whom Mrs. Eddy speaks. Only as we open our thoughts to receive divine ideas, and grow in the spiritual understanding of God as Life, Mind, Truth, Love, do we break the material belief of old age which fetters men and robs them of activity and opportunity, and mesmerizes them into accepting the belief that decay, impaired faculties, and decrepitude are inevitable. Instead, one should expect from "each succeeding year" increased wisdom and added opportunities for usefulness.

The grandeur and glory of life are stretching out before us in the eternity of good. It is not opportunity which is lacking, for God is the Giver. It is the ability to perceive it for which we must pray. Often fear and care form a mist, but as Truth clears the vision we are enabled to see opportunity as ever at hand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Les Occasions

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA CROYANCE que les occasions sont limitées est une des notions matérielles étroites et entravantes qui cherchent à nous ravir notre bon héritage. Bien des gens croient en effet que l'occasion se présente une seule fois dans chaque carrière et qu'à moins de la saisir, on doit s'attendre à une vie manquée.

A la page 258 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée infinie qui se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et s'élève de plus en plus." Cette affirmation inspirée par la Vérité renverse les cruelles et tristes croyances de limitations; elle nous ouvre des perspectives sans bornes et nous permet d'entrevoir des occasions infinies conduisant aux succès légitimes. L'occasion est infinie: il nous faut revendiquer cette vérité et lui permettre de se développer dans notre pensée en faveur de tous les efforts louables.

Si notre sphère d'activité paraît mesquine et circonscrite; si le milieu dans lequel nous nous trouvons semble restreint, triste et terne,—la carrière de Joseph devrait offrir pour nous beaucoup d'intérêt. Ce patriarche eut des expériences entravantes et bien sombres. Mais loin de s'abandonner au ressentiment, il utilisa dans toutes les circonstances l'occasion qui lui était offerte de prouver la puissance de Dieu. S'élevant grâce au penser spirituel, il devint par la suite un grand personnage et un administrateur remarquable. Les qualités spirituelles qu'il reflétait alors même qu'il était dans la citerne ou dans la prison, le préparèrent au poste éminemment utile auquel il parvint en Egypte; là, tout en servant son prochain, il eut amplement l'occasion d'exercer le courage, la sagesse, l'ingéniosité, la miséricorde et le pardon, qualités qu'il avait reçues de Dieu.

L'occasion est toujours présente. L'occasion de rendre des services utiles et d'être joyeux n'est jamais absente. Mais nous avons besoin de chercher avec prière une vision plus étendue; et nous devons, comme Joseph, mettre à profit les circonstances présentes et en faire le marchepied qui nous permettra d'atteindre à une plus haute conception de la vie et du service véritables. Au lieu de nous révolter en vain contre une ambiance ou des circonstances restrictives, ouvrons notre pensée au développement des idées spirituelles et aux faits de l'être réel, qui seuls peuvent chasser les fausses croyances à un milieu étroit et au manque d'occasions favorables; écartons les notions limitées, laissons à l'Entendement, au divin Amour infini, la direction de notre penser, et nous constaterons que les croyances en un milieu qui nous emprisonne feront place à des perspectives meilleures et plus vastes.

Jésus disait: "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même;" il disait aussi: "Le Père, qui demeure en moi, c'est lui qui accomplit ses propres œuvres." Il comprenait le rapport spirituellement scientifique qui existe entre Dieu et l'homme. La Science Chrétienne nous permet de comprendre que Dieu est la Vie; et dans la mesure où nous saisirons ce fait, nous verrons que la possibilité d'une vie plus complète représente en ce qui nous concerne un droit inhérent, inaliénable.

La vieillesse est encore une fausse croyance qui prétend limiter nos perspectives. Les gens sont enclins à croire qu'à partir d'un certain âge—aux approches de la vieillesse, comme ils disent—les occasions d'être utiles diminuent rapidement; dès lors ils commencent à croire que leur carrière est presque terminée. Peut-être Moïse, ayant atteint sa quatre-vingtième année, pensait-il que la possibilité d'un travail utile n'existait plus pour lui; mais les quarante ans qu'il avait passés dans la retraite, après avoir pris trop impétueusement la défense de ses compatriotes, l'avaient préparé à la grande œuvre de sa vie. Croissant en intelligence spirituelle, il parvint à comprendre que Dieu est Entendement, Esprit; et à l'âge de quatre-vingts ans, sa mission lui fut révélée. Pendant les quarante années qui suivirent, il remplit une tâche dont on ne saurait dire qu'elle était facile: il conduisit les enfants d'Israël à travers un désert immense et jusqu'à la terre promise. Mrs. Eddy écrit à ce sujet (*Science et Santé*, p. 200): "Moïse amena un peuple à adorer Dieu en Esprit." Quel œuvre magnifique! Et la Bible nous dit qu'à l'âge de cent vingt ans, "sa vue n'était pas affaiblie et sa vigueur n'était pas épuisée."

Lorsque sa grande mission lui fut révélée, Moïse dut faire face à certains faux arguments: défiance de soi-même, désir d'échapper à de grandes responsabilités; mais quand il s'appuya sur les promesses divines,—car Dieu l'assura qu'Il serait avec lui et lui enseignerait ce qu'il devrait dire,—son faux sens de responsabilité et de défiance fit place à une humilité véritable. Il entreprit donc l'œuvre qui lui donna l'occasion d'employer la douceur, cette qualité spirituelle, et de recevoir la révélation de la loi morale.

A la page 246 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Si l'on ne commettait pas l'erreur de mesurer et de limiter tout ce qui est bon et beau, l'homme vivrait plus de soixante-dix ans et conserverait toujours sa vigueur, sa fraîcheur et sa promesse. L'homme gouverné par l'Entendement immortel est toujours beau et sublime. Chaque année en succédant à une autre déroule la sagesse, la beauté et la sainteté." Cette déclaration est faite pour nous inspirer. Remarquons bien que Mrs. Eddy parle de "l'homme gouverné par l'Entendement immortel." Ouvrons notre pensée, accueillons les idées divines, croissons dans la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu en tant que Vie, Entendement, Vérité, Amour; alors seulement nous pourrons vaincre la croyance à la vieillesse, croyance matérielle qui enchaîne les hommes, les prive de leur activité et des occasions favorables, et les mesmérise au point qu'ils acceptent comme des choses inévitables l'affaiblissement des facultés, le déclin, la décrépitude. Tout au contraire, nous devrions compter que "chaque année en succédant à une autre" nous apportera une sagesse accrue et de nouvelles occasions d'être utiles.

La grandeur et la gloire de la vie s'étendent devant nous dans l'éternité du bien. Ce ne sont pas les occasions qui nous manquent, car Dieu est le Dispensateur; par contre il nous faut prier pour être capable de percevoir ces occasions. Souvent la crainte et les soucis forment un brouillard; mais quand la Vérité vient éclaircir la vue, nous pouvons voir que les occasions sont toujours à notre portée.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Winter Light

THE rosy woodland bounds the rough
Field, colored softly buff.
The sky's a dandelion rink,
The road winds, delicate shell-pink,
Bordered by garnet cherry canes.
Coral are the horses' manes,
Ruby the timber that they haul,
With late-gold sunset touching all.
So the country hears goodnight
In the magic winter light.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

Complications of Eighteenth-Century Travel

A FONDNESS for travel had been a characteristic of the English for at least a hundred years before the beginning of the eighteenth century. During that century this fondness became a passion. Englishmen were to be found travelling in all the principal countries of Europe, whether they were young men making the Grand Tour under the guidance of their tutors, or persons of mature age who had come abroad for pleasure or business. It was not only that travelling had become easier since the days of Coryate, with improved roads and more comfortable inns and carriages, but the growth of trade had put more money into the pockets of the upper classes, who, freed from the necessity of taking part in civil broils, were curious to investigate beyond the English border. "The English travel more than any other people of Europe," wrote the Abbé Le Blanc in 1745, "how much soever their riches facilitate this custom, the sea, which surrounds them, is perhaps the principal cause. They look on their isle as a sort of prison; and the first use they make of their love of liberty is to get out of it. I think one may safely say, that they would travel less, were they not inhabitants of an island." . . .

Travelling in any case was tedious and slow. The journey to Dover, which is seventy-six miles from London, was performed by coach in a day; but once arrived there, it was impossible to be sure of the wind. By the middle of the century, however, there was a regular packet, which normally crossed to Calais two or three times a week. As an alternative to the packet three or four barques belonging to private persons were available, or a small vessel might be hired for the traveller's own exclusive use. The duration of the crossing depended naturally upon weather conditions. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu made the passage between Dover and Calais, in a high wind in the summer of 1739, in two hours and three-quarters; while Arthur Young, on one occasion, spent fourteen hours making the same distance. . .

If the tide was low, the traveler had to descend from the packet into a small boat to make the landing. The discomfort of this is described by Dr. William Roots, who, on arrival at Calais in 1814, because the vessel had missed the tide, was obliged to be rowed with his family three miles to the shore, where they were carried a quarter of a mile on men's backs to be set down over the ankles in mud. From this point, they had a considerable distance to walk to the pier, and on reaching that, had to "climb up the steep woodwork without any regular steps," which, as Dr. Roots remarks, "to people not in the habit of doing so, and particularly women and children, is an alarming business." One often had to pay the boatman as much for being rowed ashore as for the whole passage, a piece of extortion that was always much resented. If the tide was going out when the packet arrived, the vessel occasionally stuck upon a sand bank, and the passengers had to remain in the cabin until it began to come in. . . .

Once safely landed, the traveller, unless he had brought his own carriage with him, had to consider his means of transport. He could go to Paris by diligence, or he could hire a post chaise.—CONSTANTIA MAXWELL, in "The English Traveller in France, 1698-1815." (London: Routledge.)

Persians and Flowers

PERSIANS love flowers in an intense, simple, unconscious way which it is difficult for us to understand.

The one and only point-duty policeman at Shiraz is dressed in a smart, well-fitting Normandy blue uniform, and looks western; but he waves cars on with a branch of apple blossom, a rose, or whatever flower is in season. And, when there are no cars, he looks at the flower, enjoying its color and lines. When necessary, he can be a great fighter.

One day at Ispahan, a young man walked down the Chahar Bagh, the main street, holding upright in front of him a single large red lily on a long stalk. He was a naïve, natural Persian, not a *poseur*. He held the lily, because he liked it, not expecting anyone to notice him.

When visiting a house, the Persian's first gesture of greeting is often to present a flower, perhaps a basket or handful of petals of the plucked blossoms which have a strong perfume—orange, jasmine, stocks.

Flowers play an important part in table decoration; cucumbers may be embedded in pink roses, a melon cut into slices and made into a picture by a line of crimson petals; it may even be difficult to find the curry under its dress of carnations. In the roughest and most primitive of tea houses, roses or other flowers are stuck into little cracks and crevices in the mud walls. In shabby little shops, the bowl containing a lump of ice has a flower lying on top.

A Persian servant in a large English home arranged the flowers every day and no one could have done them better. His dress was the usual pajama-like trousers, a shirt which is never tucked in and an elegant western waistcoat. His cap was the usual tribal felt hat which it is now illegal to wear. But he was far from great cities and he did not like the regulation stiff hat, ordered to be worn by the present Shah in order to break down the barriers between sects and tribes.

Hazel Catkins

I HAD forgotten how the hazel catkins swing
Tassels of gold in hedges bare and brown—
I had forgotten, until,
Out from the dream-confining precincts of the town,
I came upon that hill . . . . . .
Oh, there the yellow hazel catkins swung
And fluttered gayly on the fitful breeze—
As though some joyous, golden sprites of spring
Played carefree hide-and-seek among
Those bushy hazel trees.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Line and Rhythm in Japanese Flower Pictures

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Rules Govern the Composition

Japanese Flower Arrangement a Conscious Art

Design in Flower Arrangement—2

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

TWO schools of flower arrangement offer us a choice of technique. One school, the Japanese, bases its precepts on line and rhythm; the other, the occidental, on mass and color.

For a long time the Japanese were the only people who had formulated their ideas with respect to flower design, and who had a body of doctrine, so to speak, which could be studied. We are, therefore, indebted to them for having revealed to us some of the aesthetic laws which make flower compositions of all kinds—the massed as well as the linear—most satisfying.

In modernist apartments in the Western Hemisphere Japanese designs—when subjected to certain modifications—are altogether delightful; but in the usual occidental interior, that is, in rooms done in the eighteenth or nineteenth century style or those furnished in no particular period, massed effects of form and color are more suitable than the linear melodies of the Japanese school, which cannot endure confused nor even elaborate backgrounds.

The Japanese Idea

In Japanese arrangements not rare, but familiar, material is used because it is considered more precious. Japan is not rich in what we call "flowers," and values highly many forms of growth which we are too wont to neglect, such as stems, leaves and seed pods. Branches and sprays, because of their unrivaled linear design, are favorite subjects. With ordinary material Japanese artists invent new and lovely effects.

For a primary line three branches —or stems or stalks—are introduced, and combined into one "parent branch" that expresses the growing habit of the tree, shrub or plant from which it is cut, and relates the story of development by the presentation of buds which are in different stages of growth; flowers, some partly opened, some full-blown; and leaves, fresh, withered and torn. When available, berries and seed vessels continue the epic. Every stem, leaf, bud and flower is silhouetted and given importance. The spacing is wide and the effects are skeletonized to a degree not usually enjoyed by the occidental flower enthusiast, who prefers opulence and color.

Debts Acknowledged

Nevertheless, in building for our own taste, we have, as has already been said, much to learn of balance and proportion and simplicity from the Japanese method. Among the ideas which we may borrow from it are these:

Choose a branch, stalk or stem to set the pattern of the composition. Treat growing material not as sacrosanct and possessed of an inevitable form and habit, but as material which may have to be modified in order to play its part in the picture visualized by the artist. Trim and prune to get rid of crossed and confused lines and unattractive leaves. Bend, whenever you wish to do so, stems that are supple enough to yield their way to yours—and this includes them all under the various techniques of coercion which the Japanese have formulated. Keep the tip of the highest stalk directly over its base; the stem may and should curve away at a lower point but must return at its summit. (The aesthetic soundness of this rule will be apparent to every experimenter.)

An American Linear Composition

Let us begin by translating a Japanese arrangement into an Occidental idiom.

As a musical composition begins with a leit motif which announces the idea that the composer is going to develop, so a flower composition should announce its style by a primary line whose curve, twist or angle will determine the plan of the piece, its height, its contour, its individuality. Although this motif need not copy the design of the Japanese "parent branch," whose symbolism is religious, yet its general contour is so effective in establishing proportion and balance that it is worth study.

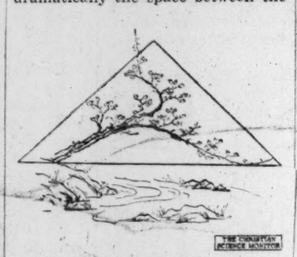
It consists first of a long branch —one and one-half the height of a high vase (counting the little stand beneath as part of that height) or one and one-half times the circumference of a low one. This branch is necessarily the highest in the composition and preferably presents a bud. It is bent outward in a rich curve on one side or the other about halfway up the stalk as this is measured from the surface of the water, which the Japanese like to leave exposed, but must, as has been said, bend back to a position over its base. A second stem is cut one-half the length of this one and repeats its curve. The third branch is one-quarter the length of the tallest, but is bent obliquely away from this central stem, so that the right-angle line is about one-half the length of its remaining stalk above the waterline. These three stems are united from the base to about four inches above the water to give a sense of "strong springing," for the water represents the earth. The longest stem is placed at the back; the second a little forward, either on the right side or the left; and the right-angle stalk is given its place on the side opposite the second stalk and a trifle farther forward.

The next process is that of trimming the growths so that every fine feature is emphasized.

Choosing Our Material

The branch of a flowering fruit tree of a finely curved spray of evergreen is, either of them, sufficient for a beautiful linear arrangement in a well-proportioned vase of bronze or pottery. However, let us not accord the honor of invention so completely to nature but take upon our own imaginations the task of creating a motivating stalk from more complex material.

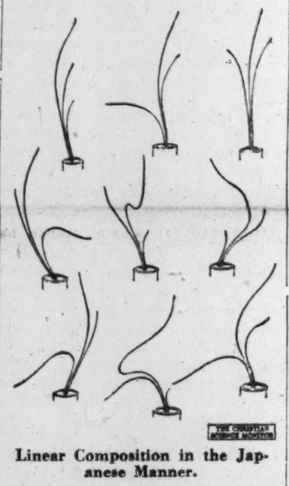
We find that the florist has included an anthurium plant, which gives us a bud, a partly-opened flower and one that is full-blown. The colors in this particular plant range from salmon to coral. A hybrid variety. It is distinctly a linear plant. The bud-stem, which we shall use as the highest line in the composition, offers us at its tip a deliciously folded green leaf and at the base of this curling leaf, laid across the stem in a horizontal position, a salmon-colored bud, slender and bird-like in form, yearning for flight. The full-blown flower we shall use for our second-longest stem and place it a little forward, close at the left. It sets a long, yellow-red raceme, erect as a candle, against a shield-shaped leaf like a sconce, and folds the base of the candle into a few coral petals. The third flower, straining with its effort to burst yet farther open the bands of its swaddling clothes, has curved far over and emerges from a pod-like formation of crumpled petals with its split seam triumphant. A separate leaf, long and coiling, which reiterates the curves in the bud-stem with its draped terminal leaf, gives us an opportunity to harmonize the various lines in the composition and to fill dramatically the space between the



Linear Composition.

full-flower stem and that of the towering bud, without obliterating the clear-cut lines of the composition.

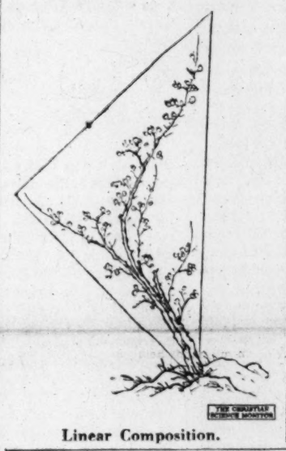
This group will be most effective in a low copper rectangular dish, for the metal will reflect and enhance



Linear Composition in the Japanese Manner.

the splendid tones of salmon and coral. The composition should be placed at the extreme left of this container, but must not touch it at any point. In a linear arrangement the vase is considered a frame and its line must be kept clear and clean. The block that holds the stems should be covered with leaves, moss, or pebbles.

Strelizia ("bird of paradise")



Linear Composition.

could be used with equal beauty. Calla lilies, iris, lady's slipper, or that orchid called cattleya trianal would rejoice also in being the dominants in this picture.

If it should seem interesting to elaborate the arrangement, do not add to the group described, but form a second group at the extreme right of the dish (still not touching it), composed of any low spreading leaves of interesting form and color. Bocconia poppy leaves which have spatulated forms, deeply serrated edges and silver backs would be excellent, kept low over the water. By wetting the fingers, turn several of them over so as to reveal the pewter tones. To animate the whole composition, introduce three purple and yellow pansies, including a bud, arranging them in curves that are a refrain of the "parent stem." Turn the faces of the pansies into different positions, perhaps showing the back of one.

If this second group is introduced, a purple pottery dish might tie the arrangement together better than copper.

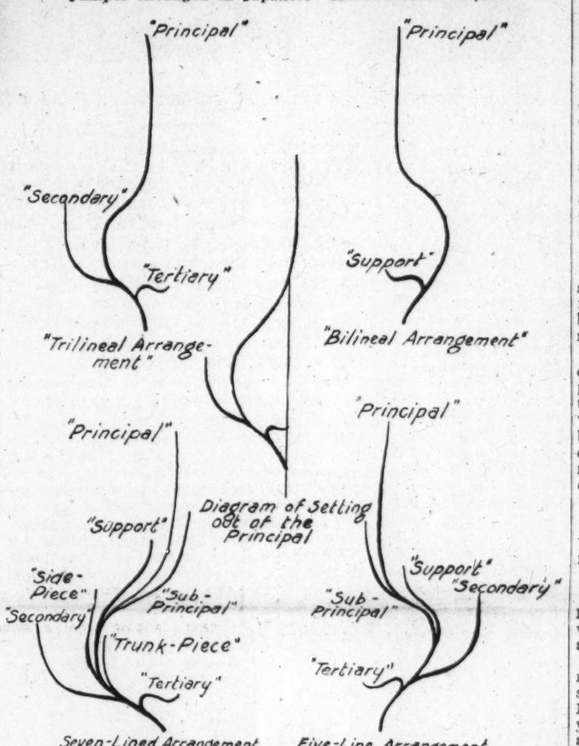
(This series of five articles is appearing on consecutive Tuesdays.)

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc.

"At an Exhibition of Arranged Flowers," From a Japanese Color-Print.

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc.

Juniper Arranged in Japanese "Hana-No-Moto" Style.



Four Diagrams on This Page Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc

Three, Five, Seven, Nine or More Lines—Generally Odd in Number—Form the Basis of Japanese Floral Compositions.

Casement Windows Grow Wider

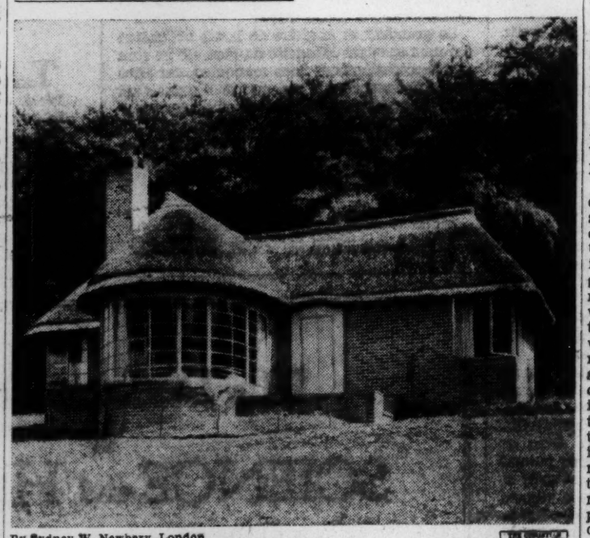
Embracing Views and Welcoming Fresh Air

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS only in comparatively recent years that we have begun to appreciate the advantages of really extensive windows. This is especially true of England, for in England we have been used to small windows for many centuries. In Tudor times windows were made small either because they were unglazed or because, if glass was available, it was still expensive. Moreover, the window tax was in operation for more than 150 years, and probably few people are aware that it was not repealed till 1851. Our ancestors also had a hearty dread of fresh air, and for these various reasons, more or less inadequate windows became one of the accepted characteristics of English domestic architecture.

But recent years have seen a dramatic revolution, and modern architects are now placing so much emphasis on the importance of extensive window areas that in some instances they may perhaps have gone to impracticable extremes. It is not at all uncommon for the entire wall of a room, and sometimes more than one wall, to be taken up with windows for the whole width, but it may be questioned whether this is a suitable protection gainst extremes of temperature, either in winter or in summer, and in any event there is the labor cleaning the glass to be taken into account. This increasing partiality for windows has been made possible partly as a result of the greater efficiency of modern methods of artificial heating, and partly from the use of steel and concrete in housing construction. Even in brick-built houses it is now common to use steel joists or reinforced concrete lintels strong enough to carry the weight of the superstructure with perfect safety. This makes it possible to enjoy very much wider windows than in times past. If these more extensive windows are used with moderation and a due sense of proportion, there can be no doubt that, from every point of view, they constitute a real advantage.



By Sydney W. Newbery, London

In This Berkshire Cottage the Curved Bow Window of the Living Room Is a Striking Feature. The Roof Is Carried on Steel Joists and Columns. Peter Smith, Architect.

Metal Casements Which Slide to One Side So That the Whole Window Can Be Thrown Open, in a Modern House Designed by Paul Mauger, Architect.

Wide Open

A striking example of a wide casement window which cannot be said to be too extreme is seen in one of our illustrations. This window consists of a series of casements which are made to fold to one side, rather in the manner of the door to a telephone kiosk, and in this way practically the entire window space can be thrown open at will. Another type of window which is generally appreciated both on the score of appearance and for its efficiency, is one with casements hung vertically below and with horizontal pivot-hung lights above. This type of window is even better than a sash window opened top and bottom, for the completeness with which it ventilates the room.

Many windows are so hung that both sides of the glass can be cleaned from inside the house. Either there is a space of about six inches between the window frame and the architrave when the window is opened, or the window may be hung on a central pivot so that it revolves. This means that all necessity of window cleaning outside the house is done away with.

Sash Windows

If sash windows are preferred in a modern house, perhaps on the score of appearances, it is possible for the frame and architrave to be of metal with steel chains instead of cords. Also, in some instances a steel casing is installed between the sill and the floor so that both the sliding leaves can be lowered completely out of sight and the whole window thrown open.

Both steel and wooden casements have disadvantages as well as advantages. With wood there is, of course, swelling. With metal there is the extreme conductivity, which is a drawback in cold weather and is liable to increase the tendency to interior condensation. The difficulty of this, however, may be to some extent overcome by setting the metal window in a wooden architrave. A well-designed wooden window is, on the other hand, a thing of beauty which it is difficult to surpass, and the durability of wood is shown by the fact that many wooden casements dating from Tudor times are still in good condition. So are the sash windows installed at Kensington Palace in the reign of William and Mary, these being the earliest sash windows in England.

There is much to be said for the American custom of installing double windows, both as a check to interior condensation and external noise, and as a means of nicely adjusting the degree of ventilation.

BASEDEN BUTT

Garden Furniture

One gardener is busily engaged during the winter months in making garden furniture. He purchased from a second-hand store two round tables with iron legs, which had been used in a restaurant. Each table had a matching set of four chairs, these, too, having sturdy iron legs.

First, the furniture was well sanded and cleaned, and now it is being given several coats of bright paint. Because the house is white with a red roof, the garden furniture is being painted to harmonize—white seats with red legs. A hole has been carefully made in one of the tables, and a holder inserted to be used to support an umbrella.

Since the furniture is of such durable construction, it will stand all sorts of weather, and can be left outside all summer.

Painting White Over Dark Walls

When painting in white or light pastel tones over dark-colored walls or woodwork, have the first coat slightly colored. This will permit the second coat to cover without any of the original dark paint showing through. A third coat is recommended for the best effect.

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Catalogues as Garden Texts

With Other Program Ideas for February Study

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally conceded that "turning a new leaf" fortifies to some extent against assailing temptations, but the gardener knows a temptation that comes most certainly with the turning of certain new leaves—those of the flower catalogues. These temptations may lead to the buying of flower treasures which the purchaser should not afford, to the attempt to grow something ill-suited to the soil of the garden or to climatic conditions, to the planting of something which will require a lot of nuturing care or to overcrowding a garden already well filled.

In spite of the fact that we know our weakness we welcome the garden catalogues and in February most gardeners are spending many happy hours in their perusal, armed of course with pencil and paper.

Your club will not want to omit the fascinating subject of garden catalogues from the year's programs. The library committee should secure a large number of catalogues for exhibition and of course each member will have her favorite to display. Most gardeners have some catalogue which has served not only as a buying guide but also as a gardening textbook. Each member might respond to roll call by naming her own favorite. In addition to such round-table discussion one member might be assigned the task of telling about novelties and new plant introductions in the new catalogues. If some of your members have retained their catalogues for a number of years a study and showing of old catalogues would be enlightening. In this program about the garden catalogues it would be well to emphasize the thought of proper appreciation. These books have cost the dealer much in money, time and thought, and should receive courteous consideration from the recipient.

Gardens at Mt. Vernon

"The Gardens of Mt. Vernon" or some consideration of George Washington as a maker of gardens would be a subject appropriate to the month of February.

For a meeting held near St. Valentine's Day a Hearts and Flowers program would be a diversion from the programs of practical nature. "The Language of Flowers" should be a part of this program and some old books and magazines will yield much interesting information concerning the old custom of expressing various sentiments through flowers.

In eastern lands they talk in flowers
And they tell with a garland their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers
On its leaves a mystic language bears.
—Percival

Response to roll call might be a verse in which sentiment and flowers are associated. There are many such.

Considering flowers from a sentimental standpoint brings up the suggested topic of Friendship or Memory Gardens for discussion at your club meeting. Most gardeners, as they walk about their gardens, are reminded by flowers which are blossoming there of some friend who contributed a gift for the garden. Or perhaps a flower may carry one back in memory to a childhood home or some other well-beloved spot, an eventful journey or a little field trip. Many gardeners have formed the habit of bringing a plant home from every trip made to other cities or a distant state to serve, not only as an addition to their garden treasures, but as a reminder of the occasion upon which it was procured. If your club is an old one you might do honor to its founders on this day, remembering each one with a floral gift.

Nature Study

We must not neglect to care for the winter birds which are depending on us for many of their winter supplies of food and water and shelter, but it is also time to begin preparation for the summer bird guests. Interest in our birds will be increased by two good talks on "Birds of Our State" and "Bringing Birds to Our Gardens" with roll call on "Observations of Bird Life in My Garden." It would be a fine thing if your club could interest boys and girls in the birds by sponsoring a bird-house contest. The club which encourages children to conserve and not destroy the gifts of nature and helps them in gardening projects or nature study is doing more for the future good of our country than can be realized. This work may well be undertaken as one of the important projects of your garden club.

Summarizing February suggestions:

Novelties and New Plant Introductions in the New Garden Catalogues.
Old Garden Catalogues.
Gardens of Mount Vernon.
George Washington, Gardener.
A Hearts and Flowers Program.
The Language of Flowers.
Memory Gardens.
Birds of Our State.
Birds in Our Gardens.

Program Suggestions for March will be published the middle of next month.

Rich in Orchids

The Republic of Colombia is very rich in orchids. The greatest number are found in the eastern foothills of the Central Cordillera, which is a continuation of the Equadorian and Peruvian Andes.

Cattleyas, a well-known commercial species, are found at an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 feet, almost invariably growing in the branches or on the trunks of living trees. They seem to establish themselves where they receive free atmospheric circulation and sunlight. Contrary to a rather general fallacy that orchids grow in a dense jungle, the best of these cattleyas are found growing in almost full sunlight. Also, where this same variety was found growing along narrow streams, the plants, receiving but little or no sunlight, did not bloom. The more exposed to sunlight the plants were, the more profuse the blooming. This is why glass houses for the protection of cattleyas flood the plants with sunshine. Wherever the native cattleya grows it requires atmospheric moisture and modern greenhouses are supplied with an elaborate sprinkling system so that the proper atmospheric moisture is maintained continuously.

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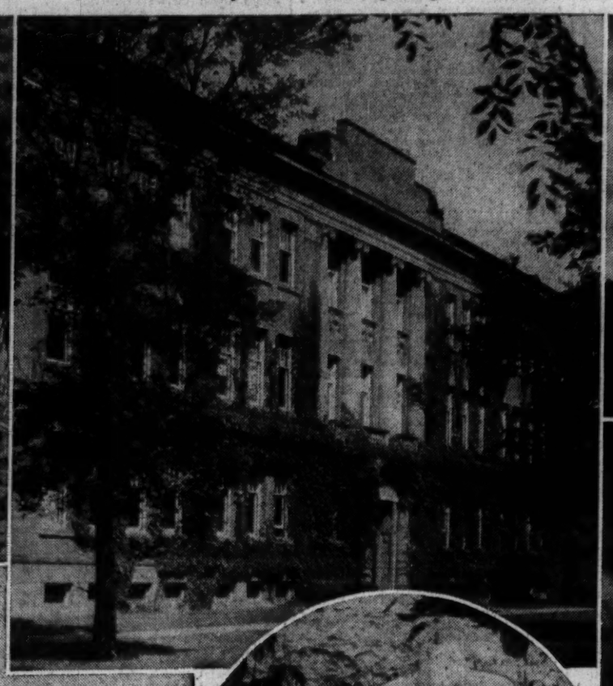
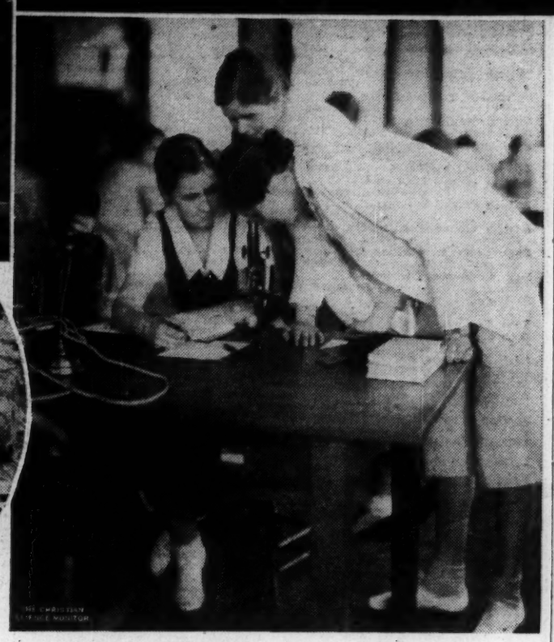
Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page





Upper Left and Lower Right: © Eric Stahlberg

Upper Row, Left—Smith College Zoology Students on a Collecting Trip at Lake Bray on Mount Tom. Center—Burton Hall, the Headquarters for Smith's Work in the Biological Sciences. Right—The Dramatis Personae of This Group Includes Smith Students on a Geology Field Trip in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Lower Row, Left—Another Glimpse of a Geology Group. Center—Breaking Up Rock Specimens. Right—In One of the Laboratories.

Woman's College Wins Sigma Xi

Smith's Honors for Scientific Work a Laurel for Women

By Mary Armstrong Melvin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass.

WITH colors flying, Smith College has cleared one more hurdle of recognition of women's academic progress—this time in the field of natural science.

Departing from its custom, the Society of Sigma Xi national organization for the promotion of scientific research, has just admitted Smith into its ranks, thereby officially recognizing that a woman's college may equal the achievements of its affiliated institutions for men. President William Allan Neilson and the science faculty, in particular, are well pleased, for the achievement crowns five years of persistent effort in the face of unaccountable delays and suggestions from various sources as to the futility of trying to overthrow the society's deep-rooted traditions.

More than half the men and women in the department had individually been elected to Sigma Xi before the petition was undertaken. These united under the leadership of Dr. Howard W. Meyerhoff, professor of geology, to ask that a chapter be established on the campus, designated to foster everything which would contribute to the interests of sound science. The other members of the department signed the petition.

After considerable correspondence, followed by an appearance of a delegation before the society's executive committee, in 1932, an investigating committee visited Northampton. Its report as to the quality of the instruction, equipment, facilities, and the enthusiasm of the faculty was so favorable that when the petition was presented to Sigma Xi, on Dec. 28, at its thirty-fifth annual convention, in Pittsburgh, it was unanimously granted.

In notifying Professor Meyerhoff of this event, the secretary wrote: "This action of the convention represents not only a departure from the historical policy of Sigma Xi but also an entirely proper recognition by Sigma Xi of the scientific competency of women. The decision of the committee is to be hailed with great satisfaction by everyone who is interested in the promotion of research in our educational institutions."

Dr. Meyerhoff believes there will be an increase of interest and incentive for scientific research both among the undergraduates, who will reap the rewards of associate membership, and among the alumnae, whose distinctive work will win them full membership in the chapter. In addition, the presence of the Society at Northampton will unquestionably be a lodestone drawing many students there for scientific graduate study.

Working actively with Dr. Meyerhoff for the chapter from the beginning were Dr. Myra M. Sampson, Dr. Gladys A. Anslow and Prof. Robert F. Collins. To this visitor on the campus it seemed plain that any college claiming so many keen men on its faculty as does Smith, from the president down, all gallantly championing the cause of women's education, should have no difficulty in getting as many petitions signed as might be needed whenever it finds it necessary to lay siege to a masculine academic fortress!

But if all this discourse about the scholastic society has suggested that the study of the natural and physical sciences at Smith is a formidable undertaking, the reader has been greatly misled. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine anything more delightful than the methods by which some of its various branches are being taught there.

At the call of spring, the Zoology classes escape from their indoor confines, make a laboratory of the Burton Hall steps or some other spot convenient for the examination of specimens, and exchange the odors of formalin and chalk-dust for apple blossoms and new lawns. The Botany Department works out of doors as a matter of course; the class in Field and Forest Botany takes a bus twice a week to places which enable its members to study wild plants in their natural environments, and the Ecology and Identification students spend one afternoon each week in the woods. A class in Horticulture plans and lays out gardens on the campus, while the Home Gardening Course raises crops of vegetables and flowers in innumerable pots. The Astronomy students scan the heavens on spring evenings trying to discover Virgo and Antares, and the department displays the heavens on open nights to all who are interested.

Black Hills Expeditions

Being a student of geology warrants you to tramp the hills and dales of the beautiful Connecticut Valley in search of formations and specimens, and some young women spend four days in the Catskills among the garnet and iron mines. But probably the most valid reason for studying the surfaces of rocks at Smith lies in the chance of spending one's summer in quest of interesting formations in the Black Hills of South Dakota, riding across the plains and living in camp style.

Natural science indeed has moved ahead with rapid strides since it was first taught at Smith, and, in view of its recent recognition, some comments recently made by Dr. Myra Sampson, in the Alumnae Quarterly, are particularly apt:

"In this scientific age it is expected that natural sciences will be inciuded in the college curriculum, and the excellent provisions made for their instruction are for the most part taken for granted. It was not to be expected when Smith started (1877). Natural sciences at that time were regarded as of relatively little importance in the educational institutions of the country and few opportunities were offered for their study in the colleges then existing. It is significant that provision for instruction in them was included in the terms of the will of Sophia Smith. This provision, however, was mainly indicative of the liberal terms of her gift. More significant is the specific emphasis on natural sciences which appeared in the first prospectus of the college in 1872, in which was stated:

"'. . . particular regard will be paid to those branches (for example, chemistry, botany, anatomy, and physiology) which, although much neglected by woman hitherto, are particularly fitted to her nature, and indispensable for her work.'

"It indicates not only the place science was making for itself in the world," Dr. Sampson continues, "but the breadth of view of those who then and later shaped the policies of the college. Their recognition of the educational value of the sciences, and their promotion of instruction in them are the more remarkable in view of their own education in the classics. It is perhaps even more surprising that instruction in natural sciences was provided in the very first year, and that a 'Science Laboratory' and an 'Apparatus Room' were included in that first all-inclusive academic building, College Hall."

Good Teachers the First Aim

The main concern of the college, Dr. Sampson points out, was the procuring of good teachers. Miss Sophia Smith wisely protected the institution from a too heavy "overhead" at the expense of good teachers, for in her will she said: "Only I direct that not more than one-half of the sum appropriated by me to this object shall be invested in buildings—and the other half or more shall be invested by the trustees in a safe manner to be a permanent fund, the interest of which alone shall be used forever for furnishing teachers, library and apparatus for the higher education of young women."

The research courses which seniors and graduate students may elect, or the units which may be chosen by Special Honors candidates (who at the end of their sophomore year elect related "units" comparable in subject matter to courses but arranged for the greater development of the individual's independence and initiative) afford wide opportunity for original study. Seven students who are taking research courses this year have chosen nutrition, histology, and ecology, while last year embryology and anthropology were included. It has been found that the results obtained in the special research courses often are sufficiently informative to lead to the continuation of the research as graduate study. Graduate study has been provided for in Smith College since 1881.

To stimulate research the trustees created fellowships for graduate study which have been increased recently by Inez Whipple Wilder; Smith graduates are also frequently the recipients of scholarships granted elsewhere. Many original studies undertaken by undergraduate and graduate students and the faculty have proved of marked scientific value. The etsablishment of a chapter of Sigma Xi will in all probability make possible a definite recognition of superior ability in the field of natural science.

Softening the 'R' Sound

Help for Those Who Wish to Eliminate the Burr

Short Cuts to Better Speech—11

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sound symbolized by *r* is pronounced in a wide variety of ways, ranging from a strong burr to an entire elimination. For those who feel their speech would be softer if they toned down the burr, but who do not know how to go about it, the following helps are offered. These have proved successful in numerous cases.

It may be helpful first of all to think of *r* as having two functions, or rather of the symbol *r* as standing for two distinct effects. The first appears when *r* precedes a vowel (rain), when it stands between two vowels (airy) and when it is doubled (merry). In these cases *r*'s function is essentially that of a consonant, and it is trilled more or less, according to the formality of the occasion and the taste of the individual. When given its proper force at any time, *r* acts like a little catapult to project the vowel which follows it. For this reason it is a useful member of the speech family. This use of *r* will be considered again in connection with the consonants. It usually gives little difficulty.

The second function comes when *r* follows a vowel and at the same time precedes a consonant (church), or when *r* is final. Here it has a job to carry on which is that of modulating a vowel sound—and by some authorities is treated not as a consonant but as a vowel.

One of the speech teachers in this group asks his pupils to think of the vowels followed by *r* as "plus-*r*" vowels (*a*-plus-*r*, *o*-plus-*r*, *u*-plus-*r*, etc.) This thought of the plus-*r* tends to make one think of *r* not as a separate sound, but rather as a symbol indicating a slight modification of its vowel. Those who know German will get an added thought about this plus-*r* by remembering the umlaut, which modifies the vowel it appears with.

No Backward Curl

The next step is to remember that with all vowels the tip of the tongue lies back of the lower front teeth and no backward curl is permissible. This rule holds for the plus-*r* vowels, and if you will obey the rule and insist that the tip of the tongue keeps its place with all plus-*r* vowels, you cannot burr the *r*—for it is the backward curl of the tongue that is responsible for the burr. Those who have been used to saying "churrrrch" and "arrrm" and "fatherrr" may feel at first as if they were talking with hot potatoes in their mouths. But skill in this use of *r* is usually quickly learned and the effort soon forgotten in delight at the result.

When one becomes adept at keeping the tip of the tongue in place with the plus-*r*'s, the thought of the *r* in the plus-*r* vowels causes the sides of the tongue to rise just a tiny bit. This gives a delicious little modification to the vowel without any definite *r* sound—and one will say neither "fathah" nor yet "fatherr." One result is an achievement of smoothness and distinction. Unless one is trained in speech, however, one may know only that the sound is pleasing.

Lists for the Notebooks

The quickest way to become at home with the plus-*r* family is to make a list of words commonly used and practice them daily. One is given below as a start-off. Add to this list words taken from your everyday vocabulary, and sentences in which the plus-*r* sounds occur. Two verses with plenty of these sounds are given below. Practice until it is easy to say them with the tip of the tongue in place. Occasionally during the practice, read one of these verses twirling off the *r* in the old way, and notice the difference it makes. Your ear will have been getting familiar with the softer speech and the smoothness that comes with the elimination of the burr. These verses, well established in thought—minus the burr, will furnish ideal plus-*r*'s by which your ear will measure your everyday plus-*r*'s and reprimand you vigorously if you backslide.

Here is a practice list of words in which *r* comes after a vowel and before a consonant: perfect, church, word, girl, garment, converse, startle, storm, farm, third, early, work, north, corn, heard, marble, born, organ, dark, burst, harsh, short, large, western, pearl, heart, part, purple, skirt, powerful, serge, hurl, charm, worn, curve, pardon, world, morning, person, circle, perfume, desert, whirl, turn.

And another list where *r* is final: mother, father, there, were, sister, brother, before, after, order, other, singular, particular, butter, summer, winter, four, year, answer, longer, member, chair, near, under, over, dinner, declare, suffer, favor, ear, thunder, more, wonder, wider, fire, bitter, chatter, silver, lover, suitor, murmur, letter, hear, listener, singer, tender, power, proper, speaker, her, fur.

Verses for Practice

Words, words,
Ye are like birds.
Would I might fold you,
In my hands hold you
Till ye were warm and your feathers a-flutter;
Till in your throats
Tremulous notes
Foretold the songs ye would utter.

Words, words,
Ye are all birds!
Would ye might linger
Here on my finger,
Till I kissed each, and sent you a-winging
Wild, perfect flight,
Through morn to night,
Singing and singing and singing.—Author unknown.

(This is fine for the singing tone, too.)

Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls,
Come hither the dances are done;
In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls,
Queen lily and rose in one;
Shine out little head, sunning over with curls
To the flowers and be their sun.

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion flower at the gate;
She is coming, my dove, my dear,
She is coming, my life, my fate.
The red rose cries, "She is near, she is near!"
And the white rose weeps, "She is late."
And the larkspur listens, 'I hear, I hear,"
And the lily whispers, "I wait."—Tennyson.

(This series of 18 articles is running on Tuesdays.)

When a Child Tells an Untruth

The Wise Parent Deals With the Cause, Not the Lie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa City, Ia.

THERE are at least three ways in which parents can encourage truth-telling in their children. First of all, the time to attend to a lie is when it first appears and when the situation which provoked it is still fresh and understandable. This is the first element in building up the truth-telling pattern. Second, even if you attend to the lie the moment it is told, your success in correcting your child's fault will depend not upon your impulse to deal with it nor your moral attitude with respect to it, but upon your ability to understand the situation in which the lie appears.

Lies are not isolated bits of moral behavior but occur in a social setting which it is the business of the parent to understand. Children lie for a variety of reasons. They fear punishment and lie to avoid it. They long for status and lie to attract attention. They do not always distinguish between the half world of the fairy tale where they dwell and the world of reality in which their parents have to live, and so build up fabulous tales of adventure and conquest. Again they are caught between two loyalties, on one side the parent, on the other, a beloved playmate whom they fear they will have to give up. Sometimes, alas, they are only imitating the conventional lies their parents tell. Whatever the kind of lie the child tells, the wise parent learns to look behind the lie to the situation in which it occurred and to deal with it on that basis.

However, emotional attitudes deeply established, often get in the way of the parents seeing the situation in which his child is lying. He feels morally indignant with his child because of his fault and tends to sit in judgment upon him as a malefactor rather than as a confused child who has temporarily lost his way in a hard situation. True, emotions are often valuable assets to behavior. They give it force and direction, but they also at times prevent intelligent analysis and control. We all have seen our better judgment swayed and swamped by emotional bias and prejudice.

The lie our child has told deserves a calm and detached approach. We need to keep a firm hand upon our tendency to "fly off the handle." After all, parents should be the elders in the family group, the experts whose advice and dispassionate help is sought by their children when they are in difficulty. In order to understand and deal effectively with the child who has lied as well as to gain his attention and encourage his respect for telling the truth, the parent must learn to control his own emotional attitudes.

There are three points, then, which I feel to be among the first essentials in teaching children to tell the truth. First, there must be an alertness detecting and dealing with the lie, without delays or postponements. Secondly, the parent who wishes to deal successfully with the lies his children tells must learn to look back of them into the situation in which they appeared and to understand them as lies of fear or lies for recognition or imagination or simple bits of imitation. He must learn to reconstruct the situation from his experience and to see himself, his child, the lie, and the occasion which provoked it as a controllable whole. Thirdly, he must learn to control his emotional reactions of indignation, both for the sake of keeping his intellectual faculties and judgment clear and unbiased as well as to furnish a dignified model for his child to copy. Only by avoiding this emotional pitfall can he hope to build up a relationship of confidence with his child of which truth-telling is a natural part.

GRACE E. CHAFFEE

Graduates in Session

Home and School Round Table

JUST as education should not end with a diploma, so college life certainly should not end with the graduate's departure from the campus. The colleges are beginning to recognize their opportunities in the matter of alumni and alumnae meetings, as are the graduates themselves. We all know, however, that many an alumni branch has gone under because its chief reason for existence seemed to be to raise money. Raising money often seems the thing most needed; yet its failure to keep a group together proves that something else—something more lasting and real—is needed more. At first, due perhaps to a membership drive, a large per cent of the graduates may come. It is good to meet one another and friendships are formed or renewed. But if nothing genuine is built up to unify the group, gradually only the enthusiasts remain. Special meetings of some size can be achieved, too, by speakers from the college. Here again, though, particularly if the branch is far away from the college itself, this is but a spasmodic means of holding the alumni or alumnae together.

I have been particularly interested in groups that have sponsored courses for themselves and the community. Certainly, the presence in any community of a potential unit of men or women representing a specific college or university should eventually be felt beyond the group itself.

Freshened Viewpoints

The "alumni college" is an idea that has spread by sheer worth. Returning for study and freshening one's points of view, under the excellent guidance of one's own college, is pregnant with possibilities. Already, some branch alumni and alumnae organizations are carrying the alumni college idea into their meetings throughout the year. I believe that any college faculty will welcome the opportunity to extend its worth by suggesting reading and study courses for alumni branches.

Of course we want to hear about the college. And of course we want to see one another. Of course, too, we like to hear and meet some member of the college faculty who comes to our town or city with a special message.

Not an Archaeology Expedition

These three interests, it seems to me, should, however, be subordinated to other, more insistent, reasons for meeting regularly. For many, they are a bit historical, and need the nourishment of present and more immediate interests. Furthermore, a group that assembles because the members do not want to miss the project in hand, is an inspiring group into which a college president may come, a live recipient of news of college developments, and its members are of genuine interest to one another, mutually encouraging.

Some colleges and universities have developed effective organizations of graduates throughout the United States. But there are any number of organizations struggling along with ineffective or missing branches. If it is good for a college to have a live alumni organization, and good for the graduates to keep awake to the channel of teaching that the college has been for them, it would seem a service on the part of successful alumni organizations to share with the old-style, or otherwise unsuccessful, organizations the high points of their experience. This I believe to be genuinely a branch of educational work, as yet not generally recognized as such, and one which, if educational history repeats itself, might be developed first at the college level.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Homework Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

From time to time for some years past, parents of children in the London elementary schools have complained of what they felt to be the excessive homework set for children by their schoolteachers. The Board of Education has now instructed the school inspectors on its staff to make enquiries in selected schools concerning pupils' homework. Elementary (including senior) technical and secondary schools will come within the survey. All replies are expected to be in by March, 1935, and they will then be examined with a view to the possibility of publishing a memorandum and offering advice. Included are questions concerning the amount of homework set, the time required to do it, whether or not it is necessary, and its effect on home life. The opinions of both teachers and parents will be ascertained.

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Proposed Change In Tennis Rules Would Aid Perry

British Association in Favor—U. S. Against It Unofficially

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Interpreted by close observers as a "last ditch" attempt to keep their star performer, Frederick J. Perry, from turning professional, the British Lawn Tennis Association yesterday voted to support a motion before the International Federation which would permit amateurs to accept money for making action motion pictures.

The motion, made by the Czechoslovakian Association, would delete the International Federation rule which reads: "Amateur regulations: An amateur lawn tennis player is specifically prohibited from — (G) gaining pecuniary advantage by (1) posing for or permitting the taking of lawn tennis action film pictures of himself." Etc.

For the past year Perry has been dickering with movie and professional tennis offers, causing the English L. T. A. and the stockholders of the Wimbledon Stadium no end of concern over the prospects of the loss to amateurism of the world champion singles player and the backbone of Great Britain's twice victorious Davis Cup team.

The move to rescind the federation rule is in the formulative stage, since it requires the support of member nations comprising at least 15 votes in the federation to call an extraordinary session of the body 10 weeks after the motion is filed.

The next general meeting of the federation is scheduled for March 15 in Paris and the earliest a special session could be held is some time around April 1. British delegates to the federation meeting have been instructed to seek the extraordinary meeting immediately after the regular session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — The English Lawn Tennis Association cannot look to the United States Lawn Tennis Association for support in the movement indorsed by the English body to have rescinded a rule prohibiting amateur players from receiving compensation for appearing in lawn tennis action films.

Latest reports from Australia, where Perry lost the continents' national singles championship to Jack Crawford, were that Great Britain's world's amateur singles champion is just about ready to capitulate and accept either Bill O'Brien's offer to join Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines in a barnstorming tour or accept a movie contract.

While the United States Lawn Tennis Association has not received any official notification of Czechoslovakia's motion to delete the international federation's rule regarding motion-picture acting, Walter Merrill Hall, president of the U. S. L. T. A., made it plain yesterday that he is definitely opposed to the idea.

"I can see no reason for such a change," Hall said. "I think for any amateur player to be allowed to receive substantial compensation for any lawn tennis action film of himself would be a definite violation of the spirit of the amateur rule. As for myself, personally, I am opposed to it."

Braves Are Refused Use of Fenway Park

The homeless Boston Braves, who have broken their lease to Braves Field and cannot continue to play their National League games there next season, will not have the use of Fenway Park either temporarily or permanently, it was revealed this morning by Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox. Collins, speaking for the Red Sox management, which of course includes President-Owner Tom Yawkey, said that under no circumstances would the Braves play any of their home games at Fenway Park this year under the present conditions.

Collins points out that the present situation or predicament that the Braves have gotten themselves in, could have been avoided under proper management. If an emergency arose, such as a fire, Collins said that the Red Sox would be ready and willing to help their city baseball rivals, but they do not feel that they can do so simply because the Braves have failed to abide by their lease.

Judge Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Braves, is in New York where a special meeting of National League directors will be held immediately to determine what shall become of the Tribal organization. The Commonwealth Realty Trust, which owns Braves Field, has announced its intention of holding dog racing in that park this coming summer.

It is possible that, for a while at least, the Braves will play all of their National League games on the road.

Plan to Invite Foreign Tennis Players for 'Gate'

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—To increase the "gate appeal," officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in charge of the 1935 national indoor championships to be held in New York in March are considering inviting a number of foreign players.

Present plans call for invitations to be issued to Frederick J. Perry of England, Christian Boussus and Jacques Brugnon of France and Giorgio de Stefani of Italy.

All four are in Australia and are scheduled to be passing through the United States the latter part of next month on their way to Europe.

College Basketball Results

Armour Tech 33, Michigan S. N. 28.
Berea 52, Transylvania 32.
Duke 30, Virginia 20.
Indiana 42, Illinois 29.
Minnesota 33, Iowa 39.
John Marshall 50, Niagara 33.
Montclair T. 30, Drew 15.
Muhlenberg 44, Lehigh 27.
Ohio Wesleyan 41, Denison 30.
Pennsylvania 32, Harvard 23.
Purdue 33, Northwestern 31.
Temple 40, Georgetown 26.
Wisconsin 34, Michigan 20.

Monarchs Win Again

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 15 (By Canadian Press)—Winnipeg Monarchs defeated the Milan Hockey Club, 3 to 1, last night.

Who Won in Great Britain in 1934?

Compiled Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Archery

Gold Medal, men, national meeting ... J. H. Davey, North Lincolnshire
Silver Bracer, women, national meeting ... Miss V. M. Rushton, Barnacre
Intercounty, men ... Lincolnshire
Intercounty, women ... Kent

Association Football

International series, 1933-34 ... Wales, 5 points
England-Scotland, 1933-34 ... England, 3—0
England-Ireland, 1933-34 ... England, 3—0
England-Wales, 1933-34 ... Wales, 2—1
Scotland-Ireland, 1933-34 ... Ireland, 2—1
Scotland-Wales, 1933-34 ... Wales, 3—2
Ireland-Wales, 1933-34 ... Drawn, 1—1
England-Italy, 1934-35 ... England, 3—0
Irish Free State-Hungary, 1934-35 ... Hungary, 4—2
England-Wales, 1934-35 ... England, 4—0
Scotland-Ireland, 1934-35 ... Ireland, 2—1
Scotland-Wales, 1934-35 ... Scotland, 3—2
Interleague, 1934-35 ... English League, 4 points
English League-Scottish League ... English League, 3—1
English League-Irish League ... English League, 6—1
Scottish League-Irish League ... Scottish League, 3—2
Amateur international series, 1933-34 ... England
England-Scotland, amateur, 1933-34 ... Scotland, 3—3
England-Ireland, amateur, 1933-34 ... England, 4—0
England-Wales, amateur, 1933-34 ... England, 5—3
Scotland-Ireland, amateur, 1933-34 ... England, 4—1
Scotland-Wales, amateur, 1933-34 ... Scotland, 4—0
Interarmy, series, 1933-34 ... French Army
British Army-Belgian Army, 1933-34 ... Belgian Army, 3—2
Schoolboys, international series, 1933-34 ... England
Schoolboys, England-Scotland, 1933-34 ... England, 4—1
Schoolboys, England-Ireland, 1933-34 ... England, 1—0
Schoolboys, England-Wales, 1933-34 ... England, 3—1
Interservices, series, 1933-34 ... The Army
Navy-Army ... Navy, 2—1
Navy-Royal Air Force ... Royal Air Force, 3—2
Army-Royal Air Force ... Army, 6—1
English League, Division I ... The Arsenal, London
English League, Division II ... Grimsby Town
English League, Division III, Northern Section ... Barnsley
English League, Division III, Southern Section ... Norwich City
Scottish League, Division I ... Glasgow Rangers
Scottish League, Division II ... Albion Rovers
Irish League ... Linfield
Irish Free State League ... Bohemians
Welsh League ... Swansea Town
Northern League, amateur ... Shildon
Southern League, amateur ... Ipswich Town
Isthmian League, amateur ... Kingstonian
Athenian League, amateur ... Walthamstow Avenue
Spartan League, amateur ... Maidenhead United
Football Association Challenge Cup ... Manchester City
Scottish Cup ... Glasgow Rangers
Irish Cup ... Linfield
Irish Free State Cup ... Cork
Welsh Cup ... Bristol City
F. A. Amateur Cup ... Dulwich Hamlet
London Challenge Cup ... The Arsenal
Glasgow Cup ... Glasgow Rangers
Belfast City Cup ... Distillery
Irish Free State Shield ... Bohemians
Amateur Football Association Cup ... St. Albans City
A. F. A. Cup, junior ... Civil Service Reserves
Arthur Dunn Cup (Old Public School boys) ... Old Aldenhamians
English Cup, elementary schoolboys ... Manchester
Universities Athletic Union ... Sheffield
Oxford-Cambridge ... Cambridge, 1—0
Southern counties, amateur ... Essex
English Cup Holder (Manchester City)-League Champion (Arsenal) ... League Champions, 4—0
Top goal-scorer, English League, Div. I ... J. W. Bowers, Derby County, 35
Top goal-scorer, English League, Div. II ... E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town, 42
Top goal-scorer, English League, Div. III, Northern ... A. P. Lythgoe, Stockport County, 46
Top goal-scorer, English League, Div. III, Southern ... Albert Dawes, Crystal Palace, 27
Top goal-scorer, Scottish League, Div. I ... J. Smith, Glasgow Rangers, 41

Athletics

British Empire Games, men ... England
British Empire Games, women ... England
Women's World Games ... Germany
Oxford-Cambridge vs. Princeton-Cornell ... Oxford-Cambridge, 7—5
International interclub (British Games) ... Milocarian A. C., England
Oxford-Cambridge ... Oxford, 7—4
Oxford-Cambridge, relays ... Cambridge, 6—1
Interservice ... The Army
Intermilitary colleges ... Royal Military Academy, Woolwich
Interclub (Kinnaird Trophy) ... Polytechnic Harriers
Interclub relay, 4x110 yards ... Budapesti Budai Torna Egylet, Hungary
Interclub relay, 4x440 yards ... Milocarian A. C., England
Interclub relay, 4x1 mile (Victory Trophy) ... Achilles Club, England
Intercounty, men ... Middlesex
Intercounty, women ... Middlesex
Intercounty, boys ... Surrey
Intercounty, girls ... Surrey
Universities Athletic Union, men ... London
U. A. U., women ... Birmingham
Christie Shield (northern universities) ... Liverpool
Scottish universities ... Edinburgh
Interpublic schools ... Bedford Modern
Champion of year (Harvery Memorial Cup) ... Janus Kusocinski, Poland
Best British championship competitor (Jackson Memorial Cup) ... D. O. Finlay
Woman champion of year (Lord Hawke Cup) ... Miss Jean Probbekk
London-Brighton relay, interclub ... Belgrave Harriers
Manchester-Blackpool relay, interclub ... Birchfield Harriers
Edinburgh-Glasgow relay, interclub ... Dundee Thistle Harriers
Newport-Swansea, relay, interclub ... Cwmbran Harriers
Marathon, Empire Games ... Harold Webster, Canada
Marathon, national ... D. McNab Robertson, Scotland
Marathon, northern ... A. C. Chamberlain
Marathon, southern ... D. McLeod Wright
Marathon, Midland ... J. W. Beman
Marathon, professional (Powderhall) ... J. Campbell
Sprint, professional (Powderhall) ... William McFarlane
Road walking, national (50 kilometers) ... T. Lloyd Johnson
Women's road walk (3 miles), team ... London Olympiades
Women's road walk (3 miles), individual ... Miss J. Howes
Road walking, intercounty, team ... Middlesex
Road walking, intercounty, individual ... A. H. G. Pope, Essex
Road walking, 20 miles, senior, team ... Surrey Walking Club
Road walking, 20 miles, senior, individual ... T. Lloyd Johnson
Road walking, 10 miles, junior, team ... Surrey Walking Club
Road walking, 10 miles, junior, individual ... W. Bullock
London-Brighton, walk, team ... Belgrave Harriers
London-Brighton, walk, individual ... H. H. Whitlock
Nottingham-Birmingham, walk ... T. W. Green
Tug-of-war, English, catchweights ... Royal Ulster Constabulary
Tug-of-war, Scottish, catchweights ... Glasgow Police, Govan Division
Tug-of-war, Welsh, catchweights ... Tredegar Police

Aviation

England-Australia race ... C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black, England
King's Cup ... Flight Lieutenant H. M. Schofield
Gliding ... G. E. Collins (record, 95 miles)

Badminton

International series ... England
England-Scotland ... England, 9 wins to 0

Badminton (Continued)

England-Ireland ... England, 8—1
England-Wales ... England, 9—0
Scotland-Ireland ... Scotland, 5—4
Scotland-Wales ... Scotland, 7—2
Wales-Denmark ... Denmark, 4—1
Intercounty ... Cheshire
Oxford-Cambridge ... Cambridge, 12—3
English singles, men ... R. C. P. Nichols
English singles, women ... Miss L. M. Kingsbury
English doubles, men ... D. C. Hume and R. M. White
English doubles, women ... Mrs. M. Henderson and Miss T. Kingsbury
English doubles, mixed ... D. C. Hume and Mrs. H. Uber
English doubles, men's, veterans ... A. Soloman and P. W. Wooster
Scottish singles, men ... W. Hamilton
Scottish singles, women ... Miss M. Hamilton
Scottish doubles, men ... W. Hamilton and I. C. Maconachie
Scottish doubles, women ... Mrs. R. J. Horsley and Miss Speight
Scottish doubles, mixed ... I. C. Maconachie and Mrs. R. J. Horsley
Irish singles, men ... R. M. White
Irish singles, women ... Miss T. Kingsbury
Irish doubles, men ... W. Hamilton and I. C. Maconachie
Irish doubles, women ... Mrs. H. S. Uber and Mrs. R. J. Horsley
Irish doubles, mixed ... D. C. Hume and Mrs. Uber
Welsh singles, men ... W. Hamilton
Welsh singles, women ... Mrs. H. S. Uber
Welsh doubles, men ... D. C. Hume and R. M. White
Welsh doubles, women ... Mrs. Uber and Miss T. Kingsbury
Welsh doubles, mixed ... D. C. Hume and Mrs. Uber

Billiards

English professional, men ... Joseph Davis
English professional, men, junior ... F. Davis
English professional, women ... Miss Ruth Harrison
Scottish professional ... P. McQuillan
English amateur, men ... Sidney Lee
English amateur, men, junior ... R. Ellwood
English amateur, women ... Miss Thelma Carpenter
Boys ... William Swinhoe
Girls ... Miss Helen McDougall
Boys international (England-Scotland) ... Scotland, 4 matches to 2
Oxford-Cambridge ... Oxford, 3—0
Snooker, professional, men ... Joseph Davis
Snooker, professional, women ... Miss Ruth Harrison
Snooker, amateur, men ... C. H. Beavis
Snooker, amateur, women ... Mrs. Morris

Bowls

Empire Games, singles ... Robert Sprot, Scotland
Empire Games, pairs ... Belgrave Harriers
England (T. C. Hills and G. W. A. Wright)
Empire Games, rink ... England
International series ... Wales
England-Scotland ... England, 104 shots to 94
England-Ireland ... Ireland, 100—99
England-Wales ... Wales, 116—93
Scotland-Ireland ... Scotland, 101—78
Scotland-Wales ... Wales, 85—84
Ireland-Wales ... Wales, 111—88
Women, England-Wales ... England, 143—102
English, singles ... A. K. Cochrane
English, pairs ... Callenders, Kent (R. Slater and W. W. Cockell)
English, rink ... Worthing
English, singles, women ... Mrs. E. Holman
English, pairs, women ... Waddon Residents (Mrs. E. S. Tigg and Mrs. Privett)
Scottish, singles ... J. Kyle
Scottish, pairs ... Juniper Green
Scottish, rink ... Coatbridge Victoria
English intercounty ... Northamptonshire
English intercounty, women ... Surrey

Boxing

Empire Games ... England
Ireland-Italy ... Ireland, 4—3
Oxford-Cambridge ... Cambridge, 5—2
Interservices ... The Army
Police vs. Navy, Army and Air Force ... Police, 9—3
Universities and Hospitals ... Trinity College, Dublin

Checkers

British ... Leonard Claxton

Chess

Men ... Sir George Thomas
Women ... Miss Gilchrist
International Congress, Hastings, Premier division ... Salo Flohr, Czechoslovakia
International Congress, Hastings, reserves ... Kiltanowski and Max Walter, tied
Boys ... D. Rabinovitch
Girls ... Miss Muriel Ballard
Oxford-Cambridge ... Drawn, 3½-3½

Cricket

Anglo-Australian test match series ... Australia
First game, at Nottingham ... Australia, by 238 runs
Second, at Lord's ... England, by innings and 38 runs
Third, at Manchester ... Drawn
Fourth, at Leeds ... Drawn
Fifth, at The Oval ... Australia, by 562 runs
Gentlemen-Players, at Lord's ... Gentlemen, by 7 wickets
Gentlemen-Players, at The Oval ... Players, by innings and 305 runs
Oxford-Cambridge ... Drawn
Eton-Harrow ... Drawn
County championship, first-class ... Lancashire
County championship, minor counties ... Lancashire 2d XI
County championship, Scottish ... Fifeshire
Lancashire League ... Nelson
Worsley Cup, Lancashire League ... Nelson
Western Union Championship, Scotland ... Uddington
Interservices ... Navy and Army tied, one win and one drawn game each
Navy-Army ... Drawn
Navy-Royal Air Force ... Navy, by 102 runs
Army-Royal Air Force ... Army, by innings and 30 runs
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich-Royal Military College, Sandhurst ... Drawn
Champion County-Rest of England ... Rest, by 8 wickets
Young Amateurs-Young Professionals ... Young Professionals, by 88 runs
Footballers' Cup ... Crystal Palace
Batting averages, test match series, ... Maurice Leyland, 68.28
Bowling averages, test match series, ... Kenneth Farnes, 22.80
Batting averages, test match series, Australian ... W. H. Ponsford, 94.83
Bowling averages, test match series, Australian ... W. J. O'Reilly, 24.92
Batting averages, first-class (20 or more innings) ... W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, 78.75
Bowling averages, first-class ... G. A. E. Paine, Warwickshire, 17.07
Batting averages, (all matches) ... D. G. Bradman, 84.16
Bowling averages, Australian (all matches) ... W. J. O'Reilly, 17.04
Batting averages, minor counties ... H. G. Mitchell, Wiltshire, 76.33
Bowling averages, minor counties ... T. Phillipson, Lancashire, 8.89
Batting averages, Lancashire League ... G. A. Headley, Haslingden, 50.61
Bowling averages, Lancashire League ... L. N. Constantine, Nelson, 8.28
Top-scorer, test match series, English ... Maurice Leyland, 153
Top-scorer, test match series, Australian ... D. G. Bradman, 364
Top-scorer, first-class ... H.W. Ashdown, Kent, 332
Top-scorer, minor counties ... E. F. Wilson, Surrey II, 205
Top-scorer, Lancashire League ... G. A. Headley, Haslingden, 162 not out
Highest aggregate, test match series, English ... Maurice Leyland, 478
Highest aggregate, test match series, Australian ... D. G. Bradman, 758
Highest aggregate, first-class ... H. H. Gibbons, Worcestershire, 2654
Highest aggregate, minor counties ... N. L. Forter, Suffolk, 669
Highest aggregate, Lancashire League ... G. A. Headley, Haslingden, 1063
Most centuries, test match series, English ... Maurice Leyland, 3
Most centuries, test match series, Australian ... D. G. Bradman and W. H. Ponsford, 2
Most centuries, first-class ... D. G. Bradman, 3
Most centuries, minor counties ... F. E. Woolley, Kent, 10
Most centuries, Lancashire League ... D. P. Walker, Norfolk, 3
Most centuries, Scottish ... G. A. Headley, Haslingden, 3
Fastest century scorer, first-class (Sir Walter Lawrence's Trophy) ... Frank Woolley, Kent, 63 minutes
Open singles ... Lieut. Col. W. B. du Pré
Open doubles ... B. G. Klein and M. B. Reckitt

Croquet

Women ... Miss D. D. Steel
Mixed ... Lieut. Col. W. B. du Pré and Miss Steel
Intercounty ... Association Plate
Gilbey Cup ... H. R. Foulger
President's Cup ... Miss E. Butlin
Roehampton Challenge Cup, Division I ... Miss D. D. Steel
Roehampton open, men ... C. P. Colman
Reckitt Cup ... J. N. Lovett
Ladies Field Champion Cup ... Miss C. M. Norris
Cross-Country Running
International, team ... England
International, individual ... J. T. Holden, England
English, men, team ... Birchfield Harriers
English, men, individual ... Samuel Dodd, Wirral A. C.
English, women, team ... London Olympiades
English, women, individual ... Miss L. D. Styles, London Olympiades
Scottish, men, team ... Plebian Harriers and Dundee Thistle Harriers, tied
Scottish, men, individual ... J. C. Flockhart, Shettleston H.
Scottish, women, team ... Dundee Hawkhill Harriers
Scottish, women, individual ... Mildred Storrar, Dundee Hawkhill Harriers
Welsh, team ... Newport Harriers
Welsh, individual ... W. G. Matthews, Penrhys
Northern Ireland, team ... East Antrim Harriers
Northern Ireland, individual ... J. Glennoimes, East Antrim H.
Irish Free State, team ... O'Callaghan's Mills A. C.
Irish Free State, individual ... F. Mills, Mullingar
Northern Counties, team ... Salford Harriers
Northern Counties, individual ... Samuel Dodd, Wirral A. C.
Southern Counties, team ... Belgrave Harriers
Southern Counties, individual ... L. H. Weatherill, South London Harriers
Southern Counties, women, team ... London Olympiades
Southern Counties, women, individual ... Miss L. D. Styles
Midland Counties, team ... Birchfield Harriers
Midland Counties, individual ... T. Holden, Tipton Harriers
Eastern Counties, team ... Grimsby Harriers
Eastern Counties, individual ... E. W. Harrison, Lincoln Wellington A. C.
Oxford-Cambridge, team ... Cambridge, 23 points to 32
Oxford-Cambridge, individual ... R. M. Barrer, Cambridge
Intercounty, team ... Middlesex
Intercounty, individual ... M. Frankham, Kent
Universities' Athletic Union, team ... Oxford Centipedes
U. A. U., individual ... C. J. Mabey, L. S. Powell and B. P. K. Watts, all Centipedes
Interpublic schools, team ... Alleyn's School
Interpublic schools, individual ... D. E. Reynolds, Colfe's Grammar School
Interservices, team ... Royal Air Force
Interservices, individual ... Sergeant Instructor R. R. Sutherland, Army

Cycling

Empire Games, time trial (1000 meters) ... Duncan Gray, Australia
Empire Games, sprint (1000 yards) ... E. W. Higgins, England
Empire Games, distance (10 miles) ... R. McLeod, Canada
Muratti Gold Cup (10 miles) ... Toni Merkens, Germany
Sprint (1000 yards) ... Toni Merkens, Germany
Team pursuit (2 miles) ... Rover C. C., Birmingham
Land's End-John O'Groats, record ... H. Opperman, Australia, 2 days 9 hours

Eton Wall Game

Collegers-Oppidans ... Collegers
Oxford Old Etonians-Cambridge Old Etonians ... Cambridge O. E.'s

Fencing

England-Scotland, foil, saber and epee ... England, 59 points to 37
Foils, England-Scotland ... Scotland, 10 wins to 6
Foils, men ... H. D. Bartlett
Foils, women ... Miss G. Neligan
Foils interservices, individual ... Sergeant W. R. Hancock, Royal Air Force
Foils, Oxford-Cambridge ... Cambridge, 4 defeats to 3
Foils, Universities' Athletic Union ... C. A. Whitney-Smith, Oxford
Foils, public schoolboys ... C. T. J. Cripps, Eton
England-Scotland, sabers ... England, 11—5
Sabers, individual ... O. G. Trinder
Sabers, interservices, individual ... L. V. Clarke, Royal Marines
Sabers, Oxford-Cambridge ... Cambridge, 1 defeat to 3
Sabers, Universities' Athletic Union ... G. Williams, St. Mary's Hospital
Sabers, public schoolboys ... C. T. J. Cripps, Eton
England-Scotland, épée ... England, 12—3
Epée, individual ... A. Pelling
Epée, interservices, individual ... Rifleman R. Stanley, Territorial Army
Epée, Oxford-Cambridge ... Oxford, 3 defeats to 16
Epée, Universities' Athletic Union ... E. Pearson, University College, London
Epée, public schoolboys ... C. T. J. Cripps, Eton
Bayonet, interservices, individual ... Territorial Army
Bayonet, interservices, individual ... Company Sergt. Major Instructor Gelder, The Army
Four weapons, foil, épée, saber and bayonet) interservices, team ... Rifleman Stanley, Territorial Army

Field Hockey

International series, men ... England
England-Ireland ... England, 5 points
England-Wales ... England, 2 goals to 1
England-Scotland ... Drawn, 2—2
Ireland-Scotland ... England, 7—2
Ireland-Wales ... Ireland, 2—1
Scotland-Wales ... Ireland, 3—0
International, women ... Scotland, 1—0
England-Ireland, women ... England, 6 points
England-Scotland, women ... England, 7—3
England-Wales, women ... England, 2—1
Ireland-Scotland, women ... England, 8—2
Ireland-Wales, women ... Scotland, 3—1
Scotland-Wales, women ... Wales, 2—1
Oxford-Cambridge, men ... Cambridge, 4—1
Oxford-Cambridge, women ... Cambridge, 10—4
Interservices ... The Army
Women, Northern Counties ... Lancashire
Women, Southern Counties ... Buckinghamshire
Women, Eastern Counties ... Buckinghamshire
Women, Western Counties ... Somersetshire
Women, Midland Counties ... Northamptonshire

Fives

Rugby Code, Oxford-Cambridge ... Cambridge, 313—273
Rugby Code, Public Schools, doubles ... R. J. Knight, Dulwich
Tonbridge (D. A. S. Day and W. G. Popple)

Golf

Walker Cup, Great Britain-U. S. A. ... U. S. A., 9½-2½
England-Scotland, professional ... England
Scotland-Ireland, professional ... Ireland
International series, amateur, men ... Scotland
England-Scotland ... Scotland, 10—5
England-Ireland ... Ireland, 13—3
Scotland-Ireland ... Scotland, 10—8
Scotland-Wales ... Scotland, 10½-4½
Ireland-Wales ... Scotland, 9½-5½
International series, women ... England
England-Scotland, women ... Scotland, 5—4
England-Ireland, women ... England, 7—2
England-Wales, women ... England, 9—2
Scotland-Ireland, women ... Scotland, 7—2
Scotland-Wales, women ... Wales, 5—4
Ireland-Wales ... Wales, 6—3
England-France, men, amateur ... England, 8½-3½
Ladies Golf Union's International Cup ... Canada, 3—0
England-Scotland, boys ... England, 9—3
British, open ... Henry Cotton
British, open, amateur ... Lawson Little, U. S. A.
British, open, women ... Mrs. A. M. Holm, Scotland
English, close, amateur, men ... Stanley Lunt
English, close, women ... Miss Phyllis Wade
British, open, boys ... R. S. Burles
British, open, girls ... Miss Nancy Jupp
Scottish, professional ... Mark Seymour
Scottish, amateur ... Jack McLean
Scottish, women ... Miss Nancy Baird
Irish, open ... Sidney Easterbrook
Irish, close, professional ... W. Nolan
Irish, open, amateur ... H. Thomson
Irish, close, amateur ... J. E. Brown
Irish, women ... Miss P. Sherlock
Welsh, professional ... C. A. Pickett
Welsh, amateur ... S. B. Roberts
Welsh, women ... Miss Isabella Rieben
Intercounty, men ... Worcestershire
Intercounty, women ... Surrey
Oxford-Cambridge, Oxford, 5 matches to 6
Professional, match play ... J. Busson
Professional assistants ... C. Porter
President's Putter ... D. H. R. Martin
Old Public Schoolboys (Halford-Hewitt Cup) ... Old Carthusians
Caledonia Cup, foursomes (Royal and Ancient Club) ... Bernard Darwin and T. F. Blackwell
Prince of Wales' Prize (Prince's) ... Robert Sweeny, U. S. A.

Gymnastics

English ... A. J. Whitford

Horsemanship

International jumping, team (Prince of Wales' Cup) ... France
International Jumping, individual (King George V Cup) ... Lieut. J. A. Talbot-Ponsonby, England

Ice Hockey

England-U. S. A., at Bayswater (1st series) ... Drawn, 3—3
England-U. S. A., at Streatham (1st series) ... U. S. A., 5—4
England-U. S. A., at Oxford (1st series) ... U. S. A., 2—0
England-U. S. A., at Hammersmith (1st series) ... Drawn, 1—1
England-U. S. A., at Grosvenor House (1st series) ... Drawn, 0—0
England-U. S. A., at Hammersmith (2d series) ... U. S. A., 5—1
England-U. S. A., at Grosvenor House (2d series) ... U. S. A., 2—1
England-U. S. A., at Oxford (2d series) ... England, 2—1
England-U. S. A., at Streatham (2d series) ... U. S. A., 1—0
Canada (Ottawa Shamrocks)-U. S. A., at Bayswater ... Canada, 3—0
Canada (Ottawa Shamrocks)-U. S. A., at Glasgow ... Canada, 5—1
Canada (Ottawa Shamrocks)-U. S. A., at Streatham ... U. S. A., 1—0
England-Canada (Ottawa Shamrocks), at Streatham ... Canada, 3—1
England-Canada (Ottawa Shamrocks), at Hammersmith ... Canada, 7—2
England-Canada (Ottawa Shamrocks), at Oxford ... Canada, 5—2
England-Scotland, at Glasgow ... England, 3—1
England-France, women, at Oxford ... Drawn, 1—1
England-France, women, at Southampton ... Drawn, 1—1
England-France, women, at Queen's Club ... France, 2—1
England-France, women, at Purley ... Drawn, 0—0
England-France, women, at Grosvenor House ... France, 2—0
English League ... Grosvenor House Canadians
Oxford-Cambridge ... Oxford, 4—2

Lacrosse

International series, women ... England
England-Scotland, women ... England, 5—2
England-Ireland, women ... England, 20—0
England-Wales, women ... England, 17—2
Scotland-Ireland, women ... Scotland, 13—6
Scotland-Wales, women ... Scotland, 9—7
Ireland-Wales, women ... Wales, 13—5
Interclub (Iroquois Cup) ... Stockport
Intercounty ... Cheshire
Northern Flags ... Stockport
Southern Flags ... Cambridge University
Oxford-Cambridge, men ... Cambridge, 7—3
Oxford-Cambridge, women ... Oxford, 8—3
Southern Counties ... Middlesex

Lawn Tennis (Grass Courts)

Davis Cup, Challenge Round (Great Britain-U. S. A.) ... Great Britain, 4—1
Davis Cup, Interzone Final (Australia-U. S. A.) ... U. S. A., 3—2
Davis Cup, Australia-Japan ... Australia, 4—1
Wightman Cup, women (Great Britain-U. S. A.) ... U. S. A., 5—2
Great Britain-Japan ... Great Britain, 5—0
England-Ireland, mixed ... England, 7—4
Oxford-Cambridge, men ... Oxford, 13—8
Oxford-Cambridge, women ... Oxford, 14—3
Interservices ... Army
Ranking, men ... F. J. Perry
Ranking, women ... Miss D. E. Round
Wimbledon, singles, men ... F. J. Perry
Wimbledon, singles, women ... Miss D. E. Round
Wimbledon, doubles, men ... G. M. Lott and L. R. Stoefen, U. S. A.
Wimbledon, doubles, women ... Mrs. R. Mathieu, France, and Miss Ryan, U. S. A.
Wimbledon, doubles, mixed ... R. Miki, Japan, and Miss D. E. Round, England
Wimbledon, All-England Plate, men ... W. Ahrtens, Austria
Wimbledon, All-England Plate, women ... Miss L. Valerio, Italy
Scottish, singles, men ... C. L. Burwell, U. S. A.
Scottish, singles, women ... Miss Joan Hartigan, Australia
Scottish, doubles, men ... C. L. Burwell and D. N. Jones, U. S. A.
Scottish, doubles, women ... Miss W. A. Mason and Mrs. Boyd Robertson
Scottish, doubles, mixed ... C. L. Burwell and Miss Hartigan
Irish, singles, men ... C. E. Malfroy, New Zealand
Welsh, singles, men ... Daniel Prenn, Russia
Welsh, singles, women ... Mrs. S. Sperling
Welsh, doubles, men ... C. E. Hare and G. L. Tuckett
Welsh, doubles, women ... Mrs. Sperling and Mrs. R. A. Seel
Welsh, doubles, mixed ... Daniel Prenn and Mrs. Sperling
Professional, singles ... Daniel Maskell
Professional, doubles ... Maskell and T. C. Jeffery
Amateurs-professionals ... Amateurs, 9—4
Intercounty, men ... Middlesex
Intercounty, women ... Middlesex
Junior, singles, boys ... R. E. Mullikens
Junior, singles, girls ... Miss D. Rowe
Junior, doubles, boys ... J. D. Eggar and C. J. Hovell
Junior, doubles, girls ... Miss P. W. Hewitt and Miss E. M. Vavasovt

Lawn Tennis (Hard Courts)

World's Professional Invitation Tournament ... H. Ellsworth Vines, U. S. A.
British, singles, men ... F. J. Perry
British, singles, women ... Miss D. E. Round
British, doubles, men ... J. H. Crawford and Vivian McGrath, Australia
British, doubles, women ... Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Miss Susan Noel
British, doubles, mixed ... R. Miki, Japan, and Miss D. E. Round
Scottish, singles, men ... I. G. Collins
Scottish, singles, women ... Miss O. L. Webb-Ingall
Scottish, doubles, men ... I. G. Collins and Lord Charles Hope
Scottish, doubles, women ... Mrs. E. Boyd Robertson and Lady Rowallan
Scottish, doubles, mixed ... I. G. Collins and Lady Rowallan
English, covered, singles, men ... H. W. Austin
English, covered, singles, women ... Mrs. M. R. King
English, covered, doubles, men ... J. S. Olliff and Daniel Prenn, Russia
English, covered, doubles, women ... Mrs. J. S. Pittman and Miss A. M. Yorke
English, covered, doubles, mixed ... Jean Borotra, France, and Miss M. C. Scriven
Welsh, covered, singles, men ... G. L. Rogers, Ireland
Welsh, covered, singles, women ... Miss Dulce Kitson, South Africa
Welsh, covered, doubles, men ... G. L. Rogers, Ireland, and C. E. Hare
Welsh, covered, doubles, women ... Miss A. M. Yorke and Miss J. McAlpine
Welsh, covered, doubles, mixed ... Nigel Sharpe and Miss A. M. Yorke
Intercounty, men ... Middlesex
Intercounty, women ... Surrey

Motorcycling

Dirt-track, test match series ... Australia, 3 wins to 2
First contest, at Wembley ... Australia, 69 points to 38
Second contest, New Cross ... England, 58—48
Third contest, Wimbledon ... Australia, 54—51
Fourth contest, Manchester ... England, 60½-45½
Fifth contest, West Ham ... Australia, 57—50
Dirt track, National Trophy ... Belle Vue, Manchester
Dirt track, London Cup ... New Cross
Dirt track, Speedway League, Division I ... Belle Vue, Manchester
Dirt track, Speedway League, Division II ... West Ham
Dirt track, individual ... Tom Farndon, New Cross
Ulster Grand Prix, 500 c. c. class ... W. F. Rusk
Ulster Grand Prix, 350 c. c. class ... J. H. Simpson
Ulster Grand Prix, 250 c. c. class ... G. E. Nott
Professional Tourist Trophy, senior ... James Guthrie
Professional Tourist Trophy, junior ... James Guthrie
Professional Tourist Trophy, lightweight ... K. H. Simpson
Manx Grand Prix, amateur, 500 c. c. class ... D. J. Pirie
Manx Grand Prix, amateur, 250 c. c. class ... Lord Aberdare and P. W. Kemp-Welch
Professional invitation handicap ... J. Dear
Oxford-Cambridge, singles ... Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge, doubles ... Cambridge
Public Schoolboys' Handicap ... J. H. Pawle, Harrow
Interpublic schools ... Rugby

Rowing

Eights, Oxford-Cambridge ... Cambridge 4¼ lengths
Eights, Oxford-Cambridge, women ... Oxford, 3 seconds
Eights, Grand Challenge Cup, Henley ... Leander B. C.
Eights, Thames Cup, Henley ... Thames C. "B" crew
Eights, Ladies' Plate, Henley ... Jesus College, Cambridge
Eights, Head of Thames River Race, Division I ... London R. C.
Eights, Head of Thames River, Division II ... Reading University
Eights, Head of Thames River, Division III ... Corpus Christi B. C., Cambridge
Eights, Head of Thames River, women ... Lyons Club
Eights, Oxford Summer Races ... Oriel College
Eights, Cambridge May Races ... Pembroke
Fours, Stewards' Cup, Henley ... Pembroke College, Cambridge
Fours, Visitors' Cup, Henley ... First Trinity B. C., Cambridge
Fours, Wyfold Cup, Henley ... Reading Rowing Club
Pairs, Silver Goblets, Henley ... H. Brain and H. G. Moller, Germany
Single, Diamond Sculls, Henley ... H. Buhl, Germany
Singles, Wingfield Sculls (Thames championship) ... C. K. Buckle
Single, Doggett's Coat and Badge ... H. J. Smith
Single, women ... Miss Amy Gentry
Punting, singles, men, amateur ... A. Esson Scott
Punting, singles, women, amateur ... Miss E. Hibberd
Punting, doubles, men, amateur ... R. Price and S. A. Nicholls
Punting, doubles, mixed, amateur ... H. R. Higginson and Miss Hibberd
Punting, single, professional ... F. Barlow
Skiffing, single, men ... J. W. A. Winsor

Rowing (Continued)

Skiffing, single, women ... Miss E. Gait
Skiffing, doubles, men ... C. W. Wise and P. Jackson
Skiffing, doubles, women ... Miss M. Haddock and Miss Gait
Skiffing, doubles, mixed ... Winsor and Miss T. Rayner

Rugby Football

International series, 1933-34 ... England
England-Scotland ... England, 6 points to 3
England-Wales ... England, 9—0
England-Ireland ... England, 9—0
Scotland-Ireland ... Scotland, 13—3
Scotland-Wales ... Scotland, 16—9
Ireland-Wales ... Wales, 13—6
Schoolboys, England-Scotland ... Wales, 13—0
Interservices, 1933-34 ... England, 14—8
Royal Navy-The Army ... The Army
Royal Navy-Royal Air Force ... Army, 16—8
Army-Royal Air Force ... Navy, 36—0
Intercounties ... Army, 14—3
Oxford-Cambrid

Harry F. Wolf Makes a Good Squash Start

Enters Round Four of Clyde Martin Memorial Tennis Tournament

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Harry F. Wolf, national champion, made a formidable start yesterday in the Clyde Martin Memorial squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club. The New York Athletic Club star, with the aid of a bye and two quick victories, assumed the lead of the field, to enter the fourth round. In the first match, he disposed of Ralph W. Hill of Bayside Tennis Club, 15—2, 15—3, but it was in the second, against Lester A. Strasser, No. 2, on the City Athletic Club, who ranks No. 15 on the ranking list, that Wolf really displayed his skill, taking the first game without even losing service, and then running out the match at 15—0, 15—5.

The first and second rounds were completed, with Rowland B. Haines, former national champion, making his first appearance in competition for the season, defeating his former teammate of many seasons, W. Murray Lee, 15—9, 15—11.

Twenty-three of the 35 players listed in Class A last season are among the 31 survivors, the balance being made up of the pick of Class B. The lone surprise so far developed yesterday, when E. L. Kilroe, of Columbia University Club, scored over Joseph H. DeRaismes of Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 15—12, 15—12. Both are in Class B, but DeRaismes has been among the leaders in the New Jersey League, while Kilroe has not stood high in the New York Division. The summaries:

First Round

Charles M. Bull, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, won from Auguste J. Cordier, Yale Club, by default.

W. Murray Lee, Columbia University Club, defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—8, 18—14.

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, won from Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, by default.

Second Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Ralph W. Hill, Bayside Tennis Club, 15—2, 15—3.

Charles J. Mason, Harvard Club, won from Bull by default.

Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—9, 15—9.

Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, 15—18, 17—14, 15—10.

Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, defeated Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—10.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Lee, 15—9, 15—11.

R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, defeated O. C. Chatfield Taylor, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—7.

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, defeated Vincent de C. Lynn, Columbia University Club, 15—7, 15—13.

A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 17—14, 15—6.

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated MacGuire, 15—5, 15—5.

E. L. Kilroe, Columbia University Club, defeated Joseph H. DeRaismes, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 15—12, 15—12.

Third Round

Wolf defeated Lester A. Strasser, City Athletic Club, 15—0, 15—5.

Dartmouth Resumes With Columbia Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Resumption of football relations between Dartmouth and Columbia, effective next season under the terms of a three-year agreement, was announced yesterday by Reynolds Benson, manager of athletics at Columbia.

This year's game has been scheduled for Nov. 30 at Baker Field, Columbia's home gridiron, and will mark the season's climax for both universities. The 1936 game will be played at Hanover, N. H., Nov. 7, and the 1937 engagement in New York on a date to be decided later.

The agreement marks another step in closer football relationships among the so-called eastern "Big Seven," pointing toward the definite formation of an association or conference. Columbia plays two others in this group—Pennsylvania and Cornell—this year. Princeton, Harvard and Yale complete the entente cordiale.

Discussing Harvard's Football Future

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Richard C. (Dick) Harlow, New Head Coach; J. Robert Haley '36, Captain of Next Year's Varsity, and William J. Bingham '16, Director of Athletics.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

An Important Tennis Meeting

THIS year's annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which is to be held at the Hotel Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, promises to be a very important one. Not only will it vote on the officers for the coming year, the report of the ranking committee, which has already been given to the public, but also on a number of changes in the rules governing the conduct of amateur tennis players which are to be recommended to the members of the association by the amateur rules and executive committees. It is pleasing to note that Walter Merrill Hall of New York City has been nominated again, as he has filled the chair of president in a most acceptable manner. That the report of the ranking committee will be accepted without change is expected, and we believe that that body did a very good piece of work. It seems strange to see the names of two professional players among the first ten; but there is no reason why they should not be placed there, as they certainly earned the rank given them and did not turn professionals until after the 1934 season had come to a close.

Limiting the Expense Account

Probably the most important change in rules which is to be voted on is that which plans to limit the length of time a person can enjoy receiving traveling or living expenses. Up to now there has been no limit as to the length of time an amateur might enjoy these valuable benefits; but, if the new rule goes through, he or she will, in the future, be limited to eight weeks in one calendar year, except when officially selected by the U. S. L. T. A. to represent it in a tournament or other competition, or except with the consent of the executive committee or a subcommittee designated or appointed by it. The change also specifies that the limitation, in so far as it applies to living expenses, shall not include any period during which the player receives hospitality at a private house. No doubt the intent of this change is of the very best with the view of stopping amateur players from enjoying traveling and living expenses for a good part of a year; but it strikes me that the right granted the executive committee or a subcommittee designated or appointed by it as well as the excluding of hospitality at a private house, is going to modify the rule to such an extent that it will fail to accomplish the good for which it is intended. If the change is voted, as it undoubtedly will be, it will cover the eight weeks' rule of the International Federation. It will be interesting to see just how the new rule works out. If all the member clubs of the association see that it is strictly lived up to, there will be a number of tournaments which will miss some of the best players, unless, perchance, the executive committee or its subcommittee consent to more than eight weeks, or some kind friend decides that he or she would enjoy a visit from some one of the star players at the time when some big tournament was in his or her immediate vicinity.

Representative Fish and the 1909 Teams

It is interesting to note that one of the hobbies of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. is college football, and, we assume, more particularly that of Harvard. He is credited with stating that he believes the Harvard and Yale teams of 1909 were the greatest elevens ever to meet on one field. That they were two very fine elevens cannot be questioned. One of them was led by Ted Coy, one of Yale's football immortals; while the other was led by Ham Fish, one of the best tackles and captains Harvard has ever had. It was a battle royal with two field goals by Ted Coy giving Yale the victory. Having seen every Harvard-Yale football game since and including that one as well as many of those played before that game, I hesitate to agree with Harvard's former captain that those were the best two ever to meet, even as between Harvard and Yale. The fact that Walter Camp picked no less than eight of the players on those teams for his All-America eleven of that year may show that there were more all-America players on the field than have been seen in any other one game; but to me the Gordon Brown team of Yale in 1900 and the Eddie Mahan team of Harvard in 1915 stand out as the acme of modern college football so far as Harvard and Yale are concerned.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON BRUINS, top team in the American group of the National Hockey League, meet St. Louis Eagles, last-place team in the Canadian division, at the Boston Garden tonight. On paper such a prospect does not seem alluring, but facts brighten the situation. The Bruins recently gained their lofty position following a lengthy up-hill struggle with the Chicago Black Hawks. The Eagles have developed into one of the most rugged teams in the league, and their playing record has improved greatly since George (Buck) Boucher, former Boston Cub manager, took over the reins from Eddie Gerard. Boucher took the team Dec. 13, and had the unique and unpleasant experience of watching his charges take an 11-to-2 licking from Detroit on home ice. Since that night the Eagles have abandoned sheep's clothing and have a record of three victories and three ties in 10 games. Three of the four defeats have been by one-goal margins. Boucher altered his lineup and tonight presents three new players to Boston ice—Cliff Purpur from the Central Hockey League; Pete Kelly, recently signed amateur from the Maritime Provinces, and Bill Cowley, Ottawa amateur, who did not make the last trip here.

Without the aid of Charley Sands, right winger on the Beattie-Stewart line, the Bruins invaded St. Louis and Chicago last week and brought back three out of four possible points. Sands is expected to return to action tonight and should strengthen the club. He worked out yesterday morning with the Boston Olympics, Walter Brown's amateur team. If Sands is all ready, it is likely that Johnny Gagnon, Bruin winger, soon will be showing in Canadiens' uniform.

With a victory over Princeton in its locker, the Harvard hockey team will skate against the strong Olympic Club sextet tonight at the Boston Arena. The program is scheduled to start at 8:30 o'clock. Harvard will start its famous "H" line: Hallowell at left wing, Holmes at center, and Hovenaninan at right wing. Watts will play left defense, Ecker, right defense and Emerson, goal. The Olympic Club lineup will be Smith, right wing; Hilliard, center; Harris, left wing; Langmaid, right defense; Splaine, left defense, and Moone, goal.

The Boston Trojans, professional basketballers, scored a 32-to-28 victory over the Newark Mules last night in the Boston Arena. The Hub team's newly acquired guards, Carl Husta and Frank Shimik, led the way. Shimik scored 18 points and Husta 10. A crowd of about 2000 watched the program which included a preliminary game between the Presentation Club of Brighton and the Boston College Independants. The Presentation quintet won at 39 to 18.

Irvin Tucker of Dedham defeated Larry Boyd of Jamaica Plain, and Harvey Marcus of Boston downed Waldo Pierce of Cambridge last night in the ninth and tenth games of the New England sectional amateur three-cushion billiards championship being played at the Twentieth Century Billiards Company rooms. Tucker beat Boyd, 20 to 29, in 62 innings, and Marcus defeated Pierce, 40 to 31, in 76 innings.

The Harvard varsity and freshman wrestling teams will meet Tufts at Medford tomorrow night. The freshman meet will start at 7 o'clock and the varsity will follow. The Harvard varsity team defeated M. I. T., 27-3, and Brown, 18-6, and the Tufts varsity defeated Norwich, 30-0. The Harvard freshmen defeated M. I. T., 31-5, and Brown, 25½-8½, while this will be the opening meet for the Tufts freshmen.

New College Golf Body Being Planned For New England

The New England College Conference on Athletics has appointed a committee consisting of R. B. Miller of Bowdoin, Edgar Fauver of Wesleyan, and Malcolm Farmer of Yale, to consider the matter of a New England Intercollegiate Golf Association and a tournament to be held each year. This resulted from co-operation between Harry R. Heneage of Dartmouth, president of the New England College Conference of Athletics, and Louis M. Hannum, chairman of the golf committee of the Oakley Country Club.

The Oakley Country Club inaugurated and initiated a New England intercollegiate golf tournament in 1934, at which time there were about 100 entrants and the Frank W. Whitcher Cup was won by Edward Peterson of Harvard. The event was so attractive that the New England colleges decided to take steps to form an association for sponsoring this tournament.

A constitution and by-laws have been proposed and will be presented to the colleges in the very near future. The following temporary officers have been appointed by Mr. Heneage: Clarence P. Houston, of Tufts, president; Edgar Fauver, of Wesleyan, vice-president; Robert B. Miller, of Bowdoin, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the executive committee were John P. Curley, Boston College, and H. W. Clark, of Harvard.

The proposal is to have a two-day tournament during some week-end in May; the dates will be announced later. This will decide the individual championship and the team championship. There will be 12 holes of medal play on the first day and 32 or 36 of the entrants will qualify for the individual championship play of 36 holes on the second day. The team championship will be decided by the total of the four lowest scorers from each team during the first 18 holes of the first day's play. In the event of a tie there shall be a play-off in the so-called "sudden death" manner.

The committee chosen by the New England College Conference has definitely decided to have the tournament this year at the Oakley Country Club; but has also decided in favor of a rotating program so that the tournament may be held successively in the different cities of New England.

Australia Names Its 1935 Davis Cup Team

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 15 (AP)—J. H. (Jack) Crawford, Vivian B. McGrath, Adrian K. Quist and Don Turnbull were named as Australia's Davis Cup team for 1935. Norman F. Brookes, one of tennis' immortals, was named captain.

The team again will challenge in the European zone, which it won last year only to be defeated by the United States 3 matches to 2 in the interzone final.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1687
By Eino Pesonen

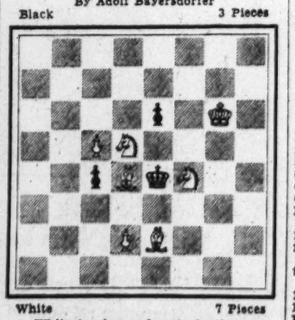
Black — 10 Pieces

White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Awarded a prize in a Finnish tourney, quoted from "Suomi.")

Problem No. 1688
By Adolf Bayersdorfer

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(In submitting this problem, a friendly reader-correspondent writes: "The work of the great problem masters of the past has been altogether too good to be left out entirely." The problem appears in "Zur Kenntnis Des Schachproblems" (1902).

Solutions to Problems

No. 1685. Kt-Q5
No. 1686. 1. R-QR3 — R-B2ch
2. K-R2
1. ——— — R-R3ch
2. K-B2
1. ——— — R-Kt3ch
2. K-Kt

End-Game No. 234. Black wins: 1 R-R7 (Black), B-B3; 2 RxPch, RxR; 3 KtxPch, K-K; 4 QxKtch, and wins.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to a wild game played in the Polish championship at Katowice last May. The players were Naidorf and Regedzinski, the former (White) winning quickly.

End-Game No. 235

Black — 10 Pieces

White — 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

A reader inquires, "When and why should a player castle?" To which the following quotation from Unit One of Napier's "Amenities and Background of Chess-Play" offers itself as the perfect answer:

"Once I asked Pillsbury whether he used any formula for castling. He said his rule was absolute and vital: Castle because you will or because you must; but not because you can."

Detailed Summary of Hastings Premier Tournament

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Euwe	—	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	6½-2½
Flohr	½	—	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	6½-2½
Thomas	0	½	—	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6½-2½
C'pab'ca	½	½	0	—	0	½	1	1	1	1	5½-3½
Lilienthal	½	½	0	1	—	½	1	½	½	½	5-4
Botwinnik	0	½	0	½	½	—	½	1	1	1	5-4
Mitchell	½	0	1	0	0	½	—	½	1	1	4-5
Menchik	½	0	0	0	½	0	½	—	½	1	3-6
Norman	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	—	0	1½-7½
Miln'r-B'y	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	1	—	1½-7½

The Premier Reserves tournament was won by T. H. Tylor, the former Oxford player, tied with G. Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert, with a score of 6½-2½.

Correspondence players are far more disposed to experiment with gambits, oftentimes, than are the usual cross-board match players. In the Evans Gambit below, from a correspondence tournament conducted by the Wiener Schachzeitung, White defers the gambit move with interesting and effective consequences.

Evans Gambit

Balogh	Krick	Balogh	Krick
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 B-B6	PxB(c)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 PxP	P-Q6
3 B-B4	B-B4	14 RxP	BxP
4 Castles	Kt-B3	15 Kt-K5	BxKt(d)
5 P-QKt4	BxP	16 QxB	R-B
6 P-Q4	PxP(a)	17 KR-K	P-Q3
7 P-K5	Kt-K5	18 Q-KR5	P-B3
8 Q-K2	Kt-B6	19 BxPch	K-Q2(e)
9 KtxKt	BxKt	20 RxPch	K-xR
10 B-KKt5	Kt-K2	White announces mate in five (f)	
11 QR-Q	P-KR3(b)		

(a) This turns out badly, but 6 . . . P-Q3; 7 P-B3, B-R4; 8 Q-R4 wins a piece for White, as does 6 . . . Q-K2; 7 P-B3, B-R4 (B-Q3; 8 Kt-Kt5, castles; 9 P-B4!); 8 B-R3, P-Q3; 9 P-Q5. Better is 6 . . . castles, when after 7 PxP, Kt-Kt5; 8 B-Kt2, Q-K2 or P-Q3 appears satisfactory for Black.

(b) If 11 . . . castles; 13 Kt-R4, P-KR3; 13 BxKt, QxB; 14 Kt-Kt6 wins the exchange for White.

(c) If 12 . . . castles; 13 Kt-R4 is equally threatening.

(d) If 15 . . . R-B; 16 Kt-Kt4, B-Kt2; 17 R-K, followed by R-K3! Or 15. . . castles; 16 R-Kt3ch, K-R2; 17 Q-K4ch, followed by B-Q3!

(e) If 19 . . . RxB; 20 R-KB3!

(f) 21 Q-K5ch, K-Q2; 22 B-K5ch, K-K; 23 Q-KR5ch, Kt-Kt3; 24 QxKtch, K-K3; 25 BxB mate.

From the match played in Amsterdam last August. The young Hungarian expert never recovers from an inferior opening!

Queen's Gambit Declined

Lilienthal	Landau	Lilienthal	Landau
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 Q-K	Kt-Q6
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	24 Q-K3	KtxKtP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	25 B-B3	Kt-B5
4 Kt-B3(a)	PxP	26 Q-Kt3	Q-QB4
5 P-QR4	B-B4	27 QxP(d)	QxPch
6 P-K3(b)	P-K3	28 K-R	R-R7
7 BxP	B-QKt5	29 R-Q	Kt-Q7
8 Castles	Castles	30 Q-Kt5ch	K-R2
9 Kt-K2	QKt-Q2	31 Q-B4	KtxB
10 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	32 QxKt	QxQ
11 Kt-R4	P-B4	33 PxQ	RxQRP
12 KtxB	RPxKt	34 R-Q7(e)	P-B3
13 PxP	KtxP	35 P-K5	PxP
14 Q-K2	KKt-K5	36 R-Q6	R-R4
15 KtxKt	KtxKt	37 RxKP	K-R3
16 R-Q	Q-R4	38 K-Kt2	K-Kt4
17 B-Q3(c)	Kt-B4	39 K-Kt3	K-B4
18 B-B2	KR-Q	40 R-Kt7	K-B3
19 P-K4	RxRch	41 R-QB7	P-Kt4
20 BxR	R-Q	42 K-Kt4	R-R5ch
21 B-B4	B-Q7	43 K-Kt3	P-Kt3
22 BxB	RxB	Resigns	

(a) White's best chance of retaining his opening initiative, recent play arising from the variation actually adopted would indicate, lies in 4 P-K3.

(b) 6 Kt-K5 or R4 is preferable to this move, which makes the development of the QB somewhat of a problem.

(c) 17 P-B3, followed by P-K4, promises quicker freedom.

(d) 27 R-KB, R-Kt7; 28 Q-B3, Q-Kt4, for example, would probably lose another pawn for White.

(e) White could resign here, for Black's win is only a matter of time.

Briton Succeeds Neyland

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15 (AP)—William H. Britton, who aided Maj. Robert R. Neyland in lifting the Tennessee gridiron team to a place among the nation's leaders, was named head football coach by the University Athletic Council Saturday. Other members of the present coaching staff were retained. Col. Paul B. Parker again will serve as line coach and athletic director. John Barnhill was renamed freshman coach and Hugh Faust will continue as assistant freshman coach and scout. All accepted one-year contracts.

Red Sox Sign Miller

Edmund "Bing" Miller, veteran coach and outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics who was released by that club, has been signed to a player contract with the Boston Red Sox, it was announced yesterday by General Manager Eddie Collins of the Sox. Miller, although signed to a player contract, may become one of Manager Joe Cronin's coaches, a matter that will be decided by Cronin himself. Jack Onslow, who coached at first base for the Red Sox last season, has been given his unconditional release, at his own request.

Yale Oarsmen Report

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Yale's 1935 rowing campaign was launched yesterday. More than 175 candidates for 20 Blue crews engaged in a long workout in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium tank, where practice is to continue until weather conditions permit outside drills. Head Coach Ed Leader and Assistant Coaches Don Grant, Fred Spuhn and Bob Butler supervised the practice. They said hopes for another championship season were "bright."

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THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER HERB WILLIAMS HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
Eves. 55c-$2.20
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 55c to $1.10

THE THEATRE GUILD
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with PHILIP MERIVALE
GUILD THEATRE, 52d, W. of B'dy. Eve. 8:40
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Listed Stock Quotations

• Market Has Unusually Sharp Price Break, Closing Heavy •

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Prices Undergo Sharp Price Decline

Metal Shares Hard Hit—Gold Clause Chief Reason for Drop

By **Forrest Price**

It was a real slump.

The stock market today had its first sharp break in a long period of time.

Renewed fears of an overturning of the Administration's monetary legislation was the underlying cause.

That is to say many traders apprehended that the gold clause would be recognized by the Supreme Court as still existent, and that such a decision would throw many concerns into bankruptcy.

The market was remarkably steady, taking into consideration the fears expressed.

Total sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The bears went gunning after the metal shares. These declined sharply, and dragged a lot of other issues down with them.

Homestake Mining hit the toboggan for a loss of 38 points. Other sharp declines included Cerro de Pasco, Dome, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, McIntyre, Alaska Juneau, Noranda Mines, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, and National Lead.

Losses of one to five points or more included such issues as Union Pacific, Atchison, Hershey Chocolate, Case, Columbia Carbon, du Pont, Fairbanks Morse preferred, W. T. Grant, Hahn preferred, Radio B, Spiegel-May-Stern, Curtis Publishing preferred, U. S. Rubber first preferred, International Harvester, Mullins preferred, Armour of Illinois and Atlantic Coast Line.

The bond market became very much unsettled in the late trading. Secondary loans were decidedly weak. The federal list was steady.

The grain markets slumped for the same reason stocks did. Wheat dropped 4 cents to the lowest point in three months. Other grains went with it. Cotton also joined the downward procession.

Business confidence has not yet been shaken. And why? Factors indicating industrial and commercial trends point upward. These include electric power output, steel manufacturing operations, electric appliance manufacturing, automobile production, textile industry and coal output.

At this season of the year there has been usually a let-down in business activity. But the leading industries are keeping up the pace, some of them showing their heels to old depression by making substantial gains.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — The stock market suffered again today from the gold controversy, as the metal issues pointed sharply downward, and leading European currencies exhibited renewed weakness in terms of the dollar.

There was little to account for the revival of fear which yesterday appeared to be subsiding. Guesses on the forthcoming gold decision of the Supreme Court were numerous and varied. Industrial stocks showed some resistance, but they sagged in sympathy with the mining group. At the same time trading activity was restricted.

Grains turned heavy after early steadiness and cotton drooped. gold exchanges suffered their most pronounced relapse in about a year and sterling fell to around its former parity. The monetary decline was attributed largely to foreign selling.

Mines Hard Hit

Shares of Homestake Mining dropped 38 points to 350, U. S. Smelting was off 9, and McIntyre Porcupine, Dome, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, Alaska Juneau, Noranda and American Smelting lost 1 to 3.

Others, off fractionally to around a point, included U. S. Steel, Case, Chrysler, General Motors, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, National Distillers, Johns-Manville, Consolidated Gas and Western Union.

Although Santa Fe yielded a point, such issues as American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, American Can, Spiegel-May-Stern, Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania were narrow.

American Telephone stock made no especial response to the statement of President Walter S. Gifford that the company's 1934 earnings will approximate $5.85 a share compared with $5.38 in the previous year.

Bonds Unsettled

After a brief period of steadiness in the early trading the bond market ran into heavy selling of secondary loans which produced a decidedly unsettled tone.

Weakness of stocks and foreign currencies accentuated the confusion of ideas on the gold-clause situation, although U. S. Government issues ruled firm at moderately higher levels. With the exception of one or two Treasury loans, the federal list was 1-32 to 9-32 of a point above the previous finals.

Loans of Allegheny Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, Nickel Plate and Missouri Pacific were among those showing losses of 1 to 2 points.

Weakness of French francs was accompanied by a sharp drop in French loans. Japanese issues also were under pressure, while Polish 7s ruled higher.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.97⅞	.98¾	.95	.95	—.03⅛
July	.89⅞	.90⅛	.86½	.86½	—.04
September	.88¼	.88½	.84⅝	.84⅝	—.04⅜
	Corn				
May	.83¼	.88⅜	.84½	.84⅝	—.03⅞
July	.83⅛	.83¼	.79⅜	.79⅜	—.04½
September	.79⅞	.79⅞	.75⅜	.76¼	—.03½
	Oats				
May	.53⅛	.53¼	.50½	.50½	—.02⅝
July	.45⅝	.46⅛	.43½	.43⅝	—.03
September	.41⅛	.42	.41	.41	—.01
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
May	.82⅝	.80	.80	—.02	
July	.82⅜	.81¼	.81½	—.⅝	

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.15	Last Jan.14
11⅜	6		Adams Express	1500	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	400	32	31	31½	32½
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	300	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
7⅜	3½	..	Advance Rumely	300	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
9⅝	9⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	400	97	95	95	94
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	400	111¼	110⅜	110⅝	111⅜
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
5¼	1⅞	h	Alleghany Corp	6400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16⅛	4½	h	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	15⅜	15	15	15
160¾	115¼	6	Allied Chem	700	5¾	5¼	5½	5¾
22⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	600	135	132¾	132⅝	134½
20⅛	11½	.35e	Alpha Jort Cem	600	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	16
7⅜	2½	..	Amal Leather	100	3¼	3	3	3
45	25	1½g	Amal Leather pf	100	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	1200	49⅜	48¾	49	49¾
46	28¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	50¾	49¾	49¾	50¾
25¼	21½	..	Am Bank Note	900	51½	50	50	51¼
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	45	45	45	47
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1260	7⅞	7	7	7⅛
72⅝	46⅛	..	Am Cryo Sug pf	120	61	60½	60½	60½
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	27¾	27	27½	29
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	119½	119½	119½	119½
114¾	90¼	4f	Am Can	1400	113½	110	110⅛	111½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	18⅜	17⅛	17½	18¼
58½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	600	40¼	37¾	37¾	40⅝
70⅝	46⅛	3f	Am Chicle	400	23⅜	21⅝	21¾	21¾
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	58	57⅞	57⅞	60⅜
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	1200	10⅝	9⅝	10	10
13¾	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	4½	4	4	4⅝
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	800	18	17	17	18
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	15⅜	14½	14½	..
22⅜	10⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	200	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	200	12	12	12	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	5	5	5	..
10	3	..	Am Ice	600	22⅜	22¼	22¼	..
11	4⅜	..	Am International	600	4½	4	4	4⅛
1⅜	⅜	..	Am La France	100	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6⅜
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	½	½	½	..
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	100	4	4	4	4½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1400	18½	17½	17⅜	18½
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
91	63	..	Am Metal 6% pf	500	15¼	14¼	14¼	15
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	100	80	80	80	..
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
29⅜	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	11½	10½	10½	..
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	1800	13⅝	12¼	12¼	13¼
78¼	13⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	11800	15	14⅛	14⅝	14⅞
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	6400	21¾	20⅝	20¾	21½
7⅜	2½	..	Am Seating	2200	69½	68½	68½	70¼
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	100	5	5	5	..
30	19⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	1	⅞	1	⅞
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	110	23	22	23	23
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	6900	37	34½	35	36⅞
109	91¾	3f	Am Sm&R 6% pf	1100	123¾	123¾	123¾	124
26½	10⅛	..	Am SteelFdries	112	110½	110½	110½	..
44¾	37	2f	Am Stores	900	16¾	15¾	15¾	16½
72	46	3	Am Sugar Ref	500	42	42	42	..
129½	102½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	900	63¼	62	62	63¼
12¾	4⅜	1	Am Tel & Tel	300	129¼	129¼	129¼	129
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Tob P pf (h)	6400	104	103	103½	103¾
80	54	6	Am Wat W & E	20	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
17⅛	7	..	Am Wat 1pf	1300	14	13⅛	13½	14⅛
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen	100	59	59	59	..
9	3¾	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	8¾	8	8	8¾
17⅞	10	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	..
17⅞	11½	..	Anaconda Cop	9800	11	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anaconda Wire	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
7⅞	2¾	..	Anchor Cap	500	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	..
39⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	37½	37½	37½	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	700	37½	36¾	36¾	..
7¼	4⅝	6	Armour Ill pr pf	4800	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5½
85	54	..	Armour Ill pf	700	67½	65½	65½	66½
5⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	3¾	3½	3½	..
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
64⅞	36	..	Aso Dry G 1pf	400	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..
73¾	45¼	..	Aso Dry G 2pf	100	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	..
90	70⅛	2e	Atchison T&SF	200	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½
24¾	24½	5	Atchison pf	3500	52⅜	47½	48⅝	51½
35⅛	21⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	200	85	84½	84½	..
55½	35½	1	Atl Refining	600	33¼	29⅞	30⅛	..
57⅜	16½	2e	Atlas Powder	2200	25	24	24	..
10¾	3¾	..	Auburn Auto	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
		..	Aviation Corp Del	800	26⅝	24⅞	24⅞	26
				2500	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅞

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	6	5	5½	6
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	23⅞	22	22	23½
34½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	13⅜	11⅞	12¾	13
102⅞	15¼	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	700	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
115	95⅛	7	Bamberger pf	50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
38½	16⅛	..	Bangor & Ar pf	20	108	108	108	..
10	5⅞	..	Barker Bros pf	80	34⅛	32½	32½	..
19¾	10¼	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½
7⅝	3	3f	Beatrice Creamn	400	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
15⅛	8⅞	.50b	Beech-Nut-Pack	200	75¼	75	75	..
127	95½	7.02	Belding Hem	100	121¾	121¼	121½	13
23⅞	9¾	..	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	113½	113½	113½	113⅞
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Bendix Aviation	3800	16	14¾	15	15⅞
40	26	2	Best & Co	700	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
49½	74½	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	..
82	54⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	6900	32	29¾	30⅜	31½
16¼	6	1e	Bigelow Sanford	1500	72½	70¾	70¾	72
11¾	6¾	..	Blaw Knox	70	23⅞	22½	22½	23⅛
11¾	4⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	2100	12½	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
94	76	4f	Bohn Alum & Br	200	9	8½	8½	8⅞
28⅛	19⅞	1.60	Bon Ami A	2200	56¼	54½	54½	56
38	16⅛	1	Borden	50	95½	95½	95½	96
19½	5¾	..	Borg Warner	1400	24½	23½	23½	24¼
27⅞	12⅞	2	Boston & Maine	100	30¾	28½	29	29⅞
27⅞	12	2	Briggs Mfg	100	6	6	6	..
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Briggs & Strat	7500	27¾	25¾	27½	27⅜
26¼	9½	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	24⅝
29⅞	11½	1½	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	38¼	36⅞	36⅞	38½
17⅝	10	..	Brunswick Balke	200	49	49	49	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6	5⅞	5¾	6⅛
75	50	2	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	11	10½	10⅝	11
44	16	..	Bucyrus Pond	30	69½	69½	69½	71
5⅜	2	..	Budd Mfg	2400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
3⅞	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	580	27¾	26	26¼	27¼
15½	5⅞	..	Budd Wheel	1200	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅜
19⅜	10½	.40	Bullard	1900	13⅜	12⅞	12⅝	13⅛
12⅜	3⅞	..	Burns Bros pf	30	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
9½	2¾	..	Burroughs Add	2200	14⅞	14¼	14¼	15
21	5½	..	Bush Term (h)	100	14½	14½	14	14½
4¾	1⅛	..	Bush Ter deb (h)	200	2	2	2	2
22¾	13¾	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	100	7	7	7	7
67⅞	40	..	Butterick	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
		..	Byers	900	18⅛	17	17⅞	18⅛
		..	Byers pf	10	51	51	51	..

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1200	38	36½	36½	37½
13¾	1½	..	Callahan Z & L	1800	1	⅞	1	..
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	10¾	10	10	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15¾	15	15	15
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n	10	52½	52½	52½	..
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	4600	13	12½	13	12⅞
85	74	4	Capital Admin	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
86¾	35	..	Case Clinch & O	10	84½	84½	84½	..
92½	56¾	4	Case Thresh	6900	56¾	51¾	52½	56
38¾	23	1	Case Thresh pf	130	94	93	94	93½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Caterpillar Trac	7600	38½	36⅝	36⅝	38
1⅛	⅛	..	Celanese Corp	8700	33⅛	30⅛	30⅝	33
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
32⅛	18¾	1½	Celotex Co pf (h)	50	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
12⅜	5½	..	Central Agguirre	400	23½	22¾	23	..
64⅞	36	..	Central RR of NJ	500	50	47	47	50
73¾	45¼	2e	Century Ribbon	600	11¼	10¾	11	11¼
90	70⅛	5	Cerro de Pasco	15600	43⅜	38⅝	40⅛	43¼
24¾	24½	..	Atchison pf	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
35⅛	21⅝	1	Atl Coast Line	600	33¼	29¾	30⅛	..
55½	35½	2e	Atl Refining	2200	25	24	24	..
57⅜	16½	..	Atlas Powder	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
10¾	3¾	..	Auburn Auto	800	26⅝	24⅞	24⅞	26
		..	Aviation Corp Del	2500	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅞

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	6	5	5½	6
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	23⅞	22	22	23½
34½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	13⅜	11⅞	12¾	13
102⅞	15¼	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	700	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
115	95⅛	7	Bamberger pf	50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
38½	16⅛	..	Bangor & Ar pf	20	108	108	108	..
10	5⅞	..	Barker Bros pf	80	34⅛	32½	32½	..
19¾	10¼	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½
7⅝	3	3f	Beatrice Creamn	400	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
15⅛	8⅞	.50b	Beech-Nut-Pack	200	75¼	75	75	..
127	95½	7.02	Belding Hem	100	121¾	121¼	121½	13
23⅞	9¾	..	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	113½	113½	113½	113⅞
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Bendix Aviation	3800	16	14¾	15	15⅞
40	26	2	Best & Co	700	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
49½	74½	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	..
82	54⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	6900	32	29¾	30⅜	31½
16¼	6	1e	Bigelow Sanford	1500	72½	70¾	70¾	72
11¾	6¾	..	Blaw Knox	70	23⅞	22½	22½	23⅛
11¾	4⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	2100	12½	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
94	76	4f	Bohn Alum & Br	200	9	8½	8½	8⅞
28⅛	19⅞	1.60	Bon Ami A	2200	56¼	54½	54½	56
38	16⅛	1	Borden	50	95½	95½	95½	96
19½	5¾	..	Borg Warner	1400	24½	23½	23½	24¼
27⅞	12⅞	2	Boston & Maine	100	30¾	28½	29	29⅞
27⅞	12	2	Briggs Mfg	100	6	6	6	..
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Briggs & Strat	7500	27¾	25¾	27½	27⅜
26¼	9½	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	24⅝
29⅞	11½	1½	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	38¼	36⅞	36⅞	38½
17⅝	10	..	Brunswick Balke	200	49	49	49	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6	5⅞	5¾	6⅛
75	50	2	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	11	10½	10⅝	11
44	16	..	Bucyrus Pond	30	69½	69½	69½	71
5⅜	2	..	Budd Mfg	2400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
3⅞	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	580	27¾	26	26¼	27¼
15½	5⅞	..	Budd Wheel	1200	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅜
19⅜	10½	.40	Bullard	1900	13⅜	12⅞	12⅝	13⅛
12⅜	3⅞	..	Burns Bros pf	30	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
9½	2¾	..	Burroughs Add	2200	14⅞	14¼	14¼	15
21	5½	..	Bush Term (h)	100	14½	14½	14	14½
4¾	1⅛	..	Bush Ter deb (h)	200	2	2	2	2
22¾	13¾	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	100	7	7	7	7
67⅞	40	..	Butterick	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
		..	Byers	900	18⅛	17	17⅞	18⅛
		..	Byers pf	10	51	51	51	..

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1200	38	36½	36½	37½
13¾	1½	..	Callahan Z & L	1800	1	⅞	1	..
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	10¾	10	10	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15¾	15	15	15
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n	10	52½	52½	52½	..
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	4600	13	12½	13	12⅞
85	74	4	Capital Admin	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
86¾	35	..	Case Clinch & O	10	84½	84½	84½	..
92½	56¾	4	Case Thresh	6900	56¾	51¾	52½	56
38¾	23	1	Case Thresh pf	130	94	93	94	93½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Caterpillar Trac	7600	38½	36⅝	36⅝	38
1⅛	⅛	..	Celanese Corp	8700	33⅛	30⅛	30⅝	33
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
32⅛	18¾	1½	Celotex Co pf (h)	50	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
12⅜	5½	..	Central Agguirre	400	23½	22¾	23	..
64⅞	36	..	Central RR of NJ	500	50	47	47	50
73¾	45¼	2e	Century Ribbon	600	11¼	10¾	11	11¼
90	70⅛	5	Cerro de Pasco	15600	43⅜	38⅝	40⅛	43¼
24¾	24½	..	Certain-Teed	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
35⅛	21⅝	..	Chesapeake&Corp	1900	42	39¾	39¾	42
55½	35½	2e	Ches Ohio	5600	43⅞	42½	42⅝	43⅝
57⅜	16½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	100	2	2	2	..
10¾	3¾	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
		..	Chi & Gt.West	200	2	2	2	..
		..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	2	2	2	2
		..	Chi Mil & St P	900	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
		..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2400	4	3¾	3¾	2⅝
		..	Chi & N'western	2800	47⅜	43⅜	43⅝	..
		..	Chi & N'west pf	100	4½	4	4½	4¾
		..	Chi Pneu Tool	1900	6½	6	6¼	6¼
		..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	22⅝	22	22	22⅞
		..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	400	3¼	3	3	..
		..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	3¼	3	3	..
		..	Chicksaha Cot O	300	27	27	27	..
		..	Childs Company	400	6⅛	5¾	5¾	5¾
		..	City Ice & Fuel	19800	39½	37¼	38	39
		..	City Stores (h)	300	20½	20	20	20
		..	City Stores vtc (h)	300	½	½	½	½
		..	Cluett Peabody	200	27	27	27	27
		..	Colgate-Palm-P	2900	17½	16⅜	16⅜	17½
		..	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	102	102	102	102¼
		..	Collins & Aikman	1600	14½	12⅞	13⅛	14⅜
		..	Collins & A pf	20	82	82	82	84
		..	Colo F & Ir (h)	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
		..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	19	19	19	..
		..	Colo & Southern	20	18	17	17	..
		..	Colo & So 1pf	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
		..	Colo & So 2pf	50	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
		..	Columbia Gas	7600	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
		..	Columbia G pf A	400	58	56	56	..
		..	Columbia G pf B	20	47½	47½	47½	..
		..	Columbian Carb	2600	36½	34¾	35	36¼
		..	Comm Credit	1200	70½	67	68¼	71
		..	Comm Cred A	7200	42⅜	40	41	42⅜
		..	Comm Cred 1pf	400	54½	54	54½	55½
		..	Com Cr 8% pf B	60	30	30	30	30
		..	Comm Inv Tr	6100	59½	57⅜	58	59
		..	Comm Solvents	14800	22⅜	20½	21½	22
		..	Comwlth & So	9100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
		..	Comwlth &S 6pf	700	21	20	20	20
		..	Congoleum Nairn	3300	33	32¼	32½	32⅜
		..	Consol Film Ind	40	37	34¼	34¼	..
		..	2m Consol Film I pf	5400	7⅜	6½	7	6½
		..	Consol Gas	4600	21⅜	20	20⅜	20¼
		..	Consol Gas pf	18900	20⅞	19¾	20	20¾
		..	Consol Laundries	800	80¾	79	79	80⅜
		.42e	Consol Oil	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
		..	Consol Textile	4900	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
		8	Consol Oil pf	700	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
		..	Container A	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
		..	Container B	3800	12¾	11⅞	12¼	12⅞
		..	Cont Baking A	1900	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
		..	Cont Baking B	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

Commerce and Finance

Electric Equipment Orders Increase 26 Per Cent In 1934

Business and Industry

Congress Behind Devaluation, Say Treasury Experts

Approval of Philippine Currency Act Held Indorsement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Treasury experts contended today that Congress already has, in effect, ratified President Roosevelt's proclamation devaluing the gold dollar.

Officials busy with plans for action turning on the Supreme Court's ruling in the gold clause cases held that congressional approval of last June's Philippine currency act represented full indorsement of devaluation.

Support Revaluation

As one expert, who declined to have his name used, emphasized, that vote put the Senate and House "squarely behind devaluation."

The Philippine Currency Act of last June 19 appropriated money to pay the islands the dollar profits accruing to its gold deposits in this country through devaluation.

Treasury experts consider this law a direct congressional approval of devaluation and cited especially section two of the Philippine Currency Act, which said:

"There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of the receipts covered into the Treasury under Section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, by virtue of the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar by the proclamation of the President on Jan. 31, 1934, the amount necessary to establish the credit provided for in Section 1 of this act."

Official declined to predict whether the Supreme Court might take judicial notice of this law in determining whether holders of gold clause contracts under the old dollar were entitled now to receive $1.69 for every dollar of investment.

Explains Act

Angus Maclean, assistant solicitor general, during his argument before the Court referred to the Philippine act. He contended, that while the United States reimbursed the islands, this action did not commit the Government to a recognition of the right of individuals or corporations to demand gold which was on deposit in this country.

Mr. Maclean said it was an act of amity, in recognition of the semi-sovereignty of the Philippines, and was to aid that country in placing itself on an independent footing.

In the meantime, the Treasury said it placed little credence in a published report that "departmental experts" had agreed that a return to the old gold content of the dollar would have "definite advantages" in the event of an adverse decision.

It was made clear that if such agreement had been reached the Treasury had not been a participant.

Nonferrous Metal Markets Are Fairly Steady During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The nonferrous metals markets are fairly steady. Lead, zinc and domestic copper prices have not changed. Foreign copper reached 7.10 cents a pound, but declined to 6.95 cents, and stabilized there. Demand for copper has been brisk in both markets, with about 4500 tons sold in the domestic market during the week.

The year's statistics for zinc revealed that surplus stocks increased over 14,000 tons in 1934, standing at 119,000 tons, the largest since June, 1933. The outlook for zinc is considerably improved, however, by the steady comeback of the steel industry, zinc's best customers.

Tin rose rapidly early in the week, enjoying a net gain of a half cent a pound. A scarcity of spot tin in London was responsible. The Navy Department bought substantial tonnages of tin, copper and steel during the past week.

Georgia to Insure Her Own Public Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 15—The State of Georgia will carry her own insurance on public buildings after June 6, 1935, according to an official order from Gov. Eugene Talmadge. This plan, which must be ratified by the General Assembly, which convenes today, would mean that the State would give insurance on $6,200,000.

Investigation on his part brought to the Governor's attention the fact that many states are using this plan.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11

Table of 1934 Gains In Major Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 15

GAINS for 1934 in the major lines of activity in the United States, based on preliminary data, have been compiled by the Business Week, published by McGraw Hill Publications.

Percentage increases over 1933 follow:

General business	5%
Steel	11
Coal (soft)	9
Coal (hard)	15
Electric power	7
Passenger cars	36
Trucks	63
Construction (residential)	1
Construction (industrial)	36
Public works and utilities	22
Employment	14
Pay rolls	27
Carloadings	6
Farm income	23
Department store sales	12
Prices (wholesale)	14
Prices (retail)	16
Stocks	14
Bonds	39
Checks drawn	4
Exports	26
Imports	11
Life insurance	3
Failures	*45
Liabilities	*81
Dividends	12

*Decrease.

Potential Credit Of $20,000,000,000 Continues Unused

Reserve Banks' Excess Reserves Near Peak, Awaiting Call of Business

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Banking statistics are pointing again to the possibility of an unprecedented expansion of credit.

The excess reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System have risen this week to close to $2,000,000,000, or within a few millions of the record peak last August.

Why this huge reservoir of potential credit fails to flow out into business and industrial uses remains one of the intriguing questions of the current economic situation.

Huge Unused Reserves

The earnings of the large commercial banks have declined of late, and they complain they are not able to put their funds to work profitably. The $2,000,000,000 of excess reserves—each dollar of which forms a base for a potential $10 of credit—is earning nothing.

Such banking statistics as are available on the subject indicate that credit normally expands slowly in the early stages of recovery. In the post-war depression, industrial production reached bottom in the summer of 1921, and it was about a year later that bank credit began to expand.

But if the banking holiday of March, 1933, is taken as the bottom of the current depression, there has been nearly two years of recovery without important change in the volume of bank credit to business outstanding. If June, 1932 is taken, as some analysts prefer, it is more than 2½ years.

The volume of "other loans," generally accepted as the key to business credit, shown in the statements of weekly reporting Reserve member banks in 91 leading cities, reached a depression low last Summer around $4,500,000,000, and as shown in the latest weekly statement, the total was only about $100,000,000 over that and some $200,000,000 under the level prevailing a year ago. There was a seasonal Autumn increase, but in the last several weeks it largely has been cancelled.

Credit Goes Into U. S. Bonds

The activities of the government lending agencies, some analysts suggest, may have tended to replace bank lending. The direct loans to industry by the RFC and the Federal Reserve banks, however, have scarcely amounted to a drop in the bucket. The total of direct loans by the 12 Reserve banks amounts to only $14,744,000, as reported yesterday.

It is true, however, that about the only place bank credit is going actively is into U. S. Government bonds. This total for the weekly reporting banks in 91 leading cities has increased nearly $2,000,000,000 in the past year.

In the post-war depression, "other loans" reached a low of about $7,000,000,000 in July, 1922. By the next January, it was up only some $300,000,000. Twelve months later, however, it was up some $700,000,000.

Cattle Once Again Roaming Marginal Lands in West Under New Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOODLAND, Kan.—The range has returned to the West so far as it relates to great areas that should never have been scarred by the plow.

This is the opinion of Perry Gaskill who is now living here and is seeking to prove his theories regarding the use of land in the West. Much of the rich, level lands are too valuable to be used for pasture, he holds, and the grain and forage produced on them profitably can be used in finishing cattle developed on the less valuable, rough and sloping areas, or marginal land.

Mr. Gaskill is demonstrating the practicality of this scheme. His operations are so extensive that they dwarf many of the great range kings of the storied West. His cattle number thousands and his sheep are counted by the tens of thousands. These cattle are moved in trucks to wherever feed is found and when his cattle have foraged, he moves in the sheep to clean up what is left. He is a producer of meat and cares little on what it is grown, and therefore, unlike the early cattleman has no prejudice against sheep.

The present headquarters of the Gaskill ranch are on Goose Creek, about 25 miles south of Goodland. The ranch contains nearly 30,000 acres and represents the consolidation of many old time ranches. There are no imposing buildings on the ranch; it is conducted to produce beef and mutton at a profit, and feed, water and simple shelter for the stock is all that is desired by this new-day stockman.

There are huge stores of feed at convenient places on the ranch to carry stock through the winter. This feed includes baled hay, cottonseed cake and Russian thistle. It will be used to winter the younger cattle and the 20,000 sheep that are now being unloaded there. The thistle stacks almost cover the field on which they grew and were harvested with labor-saving machines and methods.

Thistle feed is an experiment with Mr. Gaskill. He holds the opinion that it is but an emergency feed, even though anaylsis gives it a favorable rating in protein and carbohydrates, and if the thistle will permit his stock to pull through the winter and live to enjoy greening pastures of another spring, he will be more than satisfied.

Dutch Trade Has Modest Increase During Year 1934

Employment Higher—Business Rise Expected—Banks Highly Liquid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Increased international trade difficulties in Europe are anticipated during 1935 by Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Dutch Prime Minister.

Referring to the political situation which has such vital bearing on economic Europe, Dr. Colijn said in a recent interview, "Although I do not fear any direct war danger, I hold that political tensions will not disappear overnight. The past with its many mistakes cannot be pushed aside abruptly. One can only hope that gradually a better attitude will gain ground."

Meanwhile, a review of Dutch trade in 1934 shows, on the whole, a modest improvement.

Unemployment Drops

Unemployment showed a slightly downward trend, and railway-car loadings showed some increase. The tonnage of ships entering the port of Amsterdam exceeded somewhat the tonnage of 1933, while the number of vessels entering the New Waterway increased by about 10 per cent to 12,882 ships. Dutch exports, saving deposits and the number of business failures all indicated some improvement as compared with 1933. Laid up tonnage in Amsterdam and Rotterdam decreased considerably, the greater part of it due to sale to interests abroad or through breaking up.

Expectations here for an upturn in business seem to hinge on America's currency policy. The general feeling among experts in financial and general business circles is that as soon as the United States sees fit definitely to stabilize the dollar, final stabilization of the pound will follow soon. This, it is contended, would result in a sound recovery in the Anglo-Saxon part of the world, which would also be of importance to the Netherlands.

The Netherlands' chief business problem centers round trade with Germany. Business with this country, once best customer, has shrunk to a mere fraction of its former size. And the other well of the Netherlands' prosperity, the Dutch East Indies, has also nearly dried up for the present.

Banks Liquid

Nevertheless, the Dutch banks enjoy a position of high solvency and liquidity, in spite of huge losses on German investments. This is attributed to their conservative policy and to the fact that Dutch business in general has avoided the mistake of some other countries, namely that of financing expansion in times of prosperity with the help of bank credits. "Indebtedness" never was a serious problem for the Dutch banking system.

On the other hand the state of utter liquidity of the Dutch banks in 1934 narrowed the range of their activity and prevented the solution of the problem how to make the capital invested in the banks profitable.

The fact that the discount rate of the Netherlands Bank remained unchanged at 2½ per cent all through the year 1934 demonstrates clearly that the financial structure of Dutch business life did not suffer from any severe shocks in the year just ended. On the contrary, 1934 has been the first year since 1928 in which no change in the discount rate took place. In 1928 the discount was 4½ per cent all the year round.

Central Bank Strong

The Dutch central bank, the Netherlands Bank, has not only weathered the financial storm which has been raging for five years, but has emerged stronger than ever. In July, 1929, a few months before the economic crisis began, the gold coverage of the florin amounted to 50.4 per cent, as liabilities up to a total of 866,000,000 florins ($580,000,000) were covered by gold amounting to 436,700,000 florins $290,000,000). And today gold in the vaults of the Netherlands Bank has accumulated to 842,000,000 florins ($562,000,000) which cover liabilities aggregating 1,050,000,000 florins ($700,000,000) up to 80.2 per cent. So gold coverage of the florin has, in spite of the crisis of five years duration, gone up by 30 per cent. The unchanged low discount rate of 2½ per cent in 1934 is there to prove that the maintaining of the gold standard has not been achieved by specious means, but through ordinary, normal measures.

For Insuring Work

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Dr. Paul H. Douglas
Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago

Upward Trend For American Telephone Company's Business

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—According to a statement issued today by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company the Bell System during the year 1934 had a net gain of about 298,000 telephones as compared with a net loss of 630,000 for the year 1933, although the average number of telephones in service during the year was about the same as during 1933.

At the end of the year there were about 13,460,000 telephones in service, or 14 per cent less than the maximum development reached in 1930.

The total number of toll and long distance calls handled during the year was about 5 per cent greater than for 1933.

While final figures as to earnings for the year 1934 have not yet been determined, preliminary data indicate that, treating the system as a whole and including the Western Electric Company, the earnings on American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock were approximately $5.85 a share as compared with $5.38 a share in 1933.

News Notes—South America

Brazilian Rubber Exports—The quantity of rubber exported from Brazil during the first nine months of 1934 was the largest recorded for any like period since 1931, according to the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro. Owing to the higher price received for the product, the value of shipments in the 1934 period was in excess of the combined value of exports in the similar periods of the two preceding years. Total rubber shipments in the January-September period amounted to 7871 tons, compared with 6651 tons in the like period of 1933.

Radio in Brazil—A keener interest in radio reception in Brazil accompanied by an accelerated demand for receiving sets is reported by the Commerce Department. Sales of sets increased materially in 1934, and are expected to show greater improvement during the current year. A number of new radio broadcasting stations have recently been placed in operation in the Republic, and it is indicated that additional stations will be established during 1935. Unofficial estimates show between 50,000 and 60,000 American radio sets imported into Brazil during 1934.

Argentine Motor Imports—Imports of 10,836 American passenger automobiles and 5895 trucks into Argentina in the January-November period of 1934 were 99 per cent and 174 per cent greater, respectively, than for the like period of 1933, according to the United States Vice-Consul at Buenos Aires. American makes represented 96 per cent of the 11,216 passenger cars received in the first 11 months of 1934 and 93 per cent of the 6335 trucks imported in this period.

Argentine Export Trade—Argentina's export trade registered an increase both in volume and in value during the first 10 months of 1934 over the like period of 1933, according to the Department of Commerce. The total volume of exports amounted to 13,024,411 metric tons, an increase of 1,283,000 tons, or 11 per cent over the like period of 1933 total. The total value of the exports was 1,212,212,924 paper pesos, an increase of 30 per cent over 1933. (Paper peso equals 25 cents.)

Chilean Sugar Industry—Increasing agitation for the development of a national sugar industry has been evident in Chile during the last few years, according to the Commerce Department. During the last ordinary session of the Chilean Congress a bill was introduced and approved by the Chamber of Deputies which would subsidize the cultivation and manufacture of sugar beets for a period of eight years. It is reported locally that bankers in Czechoslovakia have offered to invest about 7,000,000 pesos (at present exchange about $350,000) in the sugar-beet industry in Chile on condition that the necessary machinery be purchased in that country.

Chilean Copper Industry—The improved world demand for copper has resulted in a revival of Chile's copper industry, according to the United States Consul at Santiago. During the first nine months of the current year Chilean production of refined bar copper totaled 172,786 metric tons, an increase of 57 per cent over the like period of 1933 and 10 per cent in excess of the total output in that year.

Peruvian Leather Market—Competition in the Peruvian leather market is very acute, with domestic, American and European suppliers all striving to maintain and increase their volume of sales, according to the United States Commercial Attaché at Lima. The last year closed very satisfactorily for most of the operators, with business noticeably better in December than for most previous months.

Peru's Canning Industry—Efforts are being made to stimulate the domestic canning industry, according to the Commerce Department. Despite the fact that Peru is primarily an agricultural country and produces all principal fruits and vegetables, there is a large importation of canned fruits, preserves and vegetables from abroad. This importation, it is believed in Peru, might be curtailed through the development of local canning and preserving industries. Under the auspices of the Government, steps are being taken to construct a factory in Tacna.

Colombia's Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of Colombia has shown consistent improvement during the year 1934, according to the Commerce Department. In the first nine months, exports amounted to 1,968,000 metric tons, valued at 98,543,000 pesos, gains of 24.7 per cent and 103.5 per cent, respectively, compared with the like nine months of 1933. Imports in the 1934 nine-month period increased to 194,891 metric tons, valued at 62,065,000 pesos, a volume gain of 23 per cent and a value gain of 80 per cent. (Average value of peso in nine-month period of 1934 was 61 cents.)

Colombia Motor Imports—November automotive imports into Colombia through the country's three principal ports of entry were well sustained, considering the period of the year and the anticipated announcement by manufacturers of 1935 models, according to the United States Attaché at Bogota. The automotive trade was featured by heavy arrivals of trucks and chassis, which, for the first time in 1934, exceeded passenger-car arrivals.

Ecuador's Cacao Trade—The importance of the American market as an outlet for Ecuador's chief export product—cacao—is indicated in recent Commerce Department reports. While exports of petroleum in the last three years exceeded those of cacao in value, cacao is still deemed more important to the economic life of Ecuador, and may regain its predominance as an export if the present recovery from the ravages of parasites attacking the trees continues. Total exports of cacao from Ecuador declined progressively since 1929, falling from a value of $4,251,260 in that year to $1,453,391 in 1933. The share of the United States in this trade amounted to 43 per cent in 1929 and 40 per cent in 1933.

Retailers Told Unemployment Compensation Best Safeguard

Wisconsin Plan Lauded by Executive as Most Workable—Prof. Paul Douglas Says Proper Plan Builds Buying Power, Steadies Output and Cuts Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A discussion of unemployment compensation featured a luncheon to delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Retail Drygoods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today. With this question now a national one in view of forthcoming federal and state government action to safeguard workers against unemployment and the dole system of relief, it was regarded by many retail merchants gathered here for the convention as one of the most important to be discussed at their meeting.

Hugo Kuechenmeister, controller for Ed. Schuster & Co., of Milwaukee, and chairman of the controllers' congress, described in detail the Wisconsin unemployment compensation law, declaring that the more he worked with it and compared it with other systems in other states, the more he was convinced that it was "the most workable, the simplest and the fairest, especially for the retailer with the pay roll as his largest single item of expense and with his stable employment record."

Stabilizing Employment

"Our experience in the short period of operation under the law bares out the wisdom of encouraging the stabilization of employment," he said. "Many employers have so regularized employment as to enable them to make contracts with their workers for a year at a guaranteed salary, and thousands of other employees have been guaranteed work for at least 42 weeks of the current year.

"Such contracts and guarantees exempt these workers from the benefit provisions of the law and relieve the employers of making contributions on their salary. I know that Wisconsin retailers are striving earnestly and sincerely to stabilize their employment still more. The incentive, of course, is that the Wisconsin plan makes the employer responsible for his own unemployment, and any reduction therein is immediately reflected in his operating costs. No one claims that the Wisconsin plan will completely abolish unemployment, but we already know that much can be done to reduce it."

Douglas on Insurance

Mr. Kuenchenmeister stressed that under the Wisconsin plan, whose reserves are built up by the employer, alone, no actual cash leaves the employer's business until benefits are paid and then only to the amount of those benefits.

Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics of the University of Chicago, also strongly urged unempoyment insurance "which will serve as the front line trench in the war against destitution." He held that if a proper unemployment compensation system had been established in 1922, "with an average assessment of 4 per cent upon pay rolls," premiums approximating $1,500,000,000 would now be in reserve.

"This would have built up consumers' purchasing power and steadied production and employment," he declared. "In this greater volume of purchase the drygoods stores of the country would have shared in company with other industries and probably to an appreciably greater degree than most. In addition, a part of the burden of caring for the unemployed would have been lifted from relatives and landlords, while the taxes on local real estate and sales would also have been reduced."

Professor Douglas warned against delay in putting through a worthwhile unemployment insurance plan.

Flaw in Wisconsin Law

Professor Douglas also reviewed the Wisconsin law and recalled that it provides that contributions by an employer will only be used to pay benefits for his own employees. He criticized this feature, declaring that while it attracted employers in its favor, this provision would result in a great inequality of benefits as between equally innocent unemployed.

Retail merchants from all over the country are here for the meeting, which opened last night, when David Ovens, of Charlotte, N. C., president of the association, in his keynote address, urged a revised code for the entire retail trade and called for greater governmental economy.

"We feel that the Government is spending too much money," he said; "that relief is being administered carelessly and uneconomically; that there are many excess men in Washington on government pay rolls. But we are looking forward to a balanced federal budget and believe that will come quickly when the Government ceases competition with its citizens and taxpayers."

Mr. Ovens closed with the declaration that "we may lose faith in the Blue Eagle, but never in the American flag."

Senate Committee Approves Exchange Commission Members

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Nominations of the five members of the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Joseph P. Kennedy, the chairman, were approved today by the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee deferred action on President Roosevelt's nomination of Marriner S. Eccles as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Adolph C. Miller, veteran member of the board.

Action on the Eccles appointment was postponed at the request of Senator Glass (D) Va., who was unable to attend the meeting. The committee left the Miller nomination for consideration at the same time it acts on Eccles.

Alameda, Calif., Aided By Better Housing Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMEDA, Calif., Jan. 15—This community's Better Housing Campaign has resulted in home owners and others securing 41 loans for improvement, totaling $14,140. In addition, about four times this amount has been expended through cash transactions, extensions on deeds, etc. It has also given employment to some 600 persons.

The campaign is sponsored by the Alameda Chamber of Commerce. A recently completed survey of 9546 buildings reveals that 1354 are in need of repairs and improvements, requiring an expenditure of approximately $400,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth, cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 8 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

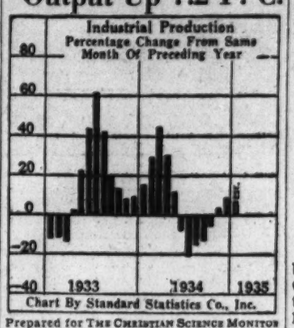
SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use, selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie, women's, children's; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 410, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. O-80, Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. 3-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

January Industrial Output Up 7.2 P. C.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production is placed tentatively at 66.8 for January, a rise of almost 4 per cent over the December index and of 7.2 per cent as compared with January, 1934.

Electric Equipment Orders Show a Gain Of 26 P. C. For 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Operations of the electrical equipment industry, reflecting a sustained improvement in demand, expanded substantially during 1934 compared with 1933, according to Standard Statistics.

New orders booked by 78 manufacturers are estimated to have approximated $410,000,000, as compared with $325,066,000 in 1933.

This gain of about 26 per cent was largely the result of increased demand for lighter lines and home appliances. Sales of capital goods showed only modest improvement during 1934.

Modernization of equipment by industrial concerns also bolstered activities in the heavier field, but even with this measure of improvement the heavier lines lagged in comparison with other divisions, and total business remained more than 50 per cent below the average for the years 1926-1929.

Following the improvement witnessed in most electrical equipment lines during 1934, prospects for the industry in the current year are encouraging and a continuation of the rising trend of activity inaugurated about a year and a half ago is probable. Most equipment manufacturers entered the year with a substantial gain in unfilled orders, the backlog of many units showing an increase of as much as 40 per cent to 50 per cent over the extremely low level of early 1934.

A further increase in volume of heavier equipment sales is indicated for 1935 by the modernization program contemplated by the steel industry, which calls for an expenditure of around $100,000,000 and will include a large amount of electrical equipment.

General Electric Orders Up 29 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 15—The General Electric Company reports orders received during the year 1934 amounting to $183,660,303, as compared with $142,770,791 for the previous year, an increase of 29 per cent, according to Gerard Swope, president.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31 orders totaled $51,046,760, as compared with $37,985,790 for the like quarter of 1933. This was an increase of 34 per cent.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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MOST attractively furnished apt. to rent; also bachelor apt., living room, bedroom, bath and fireplace. KENmore 2697, Boston.

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TWO large rooms for man only, all service including phone $80; excellent location; part 8-room bachelor apartment. Phone Algonquin 4-4080 evenings, New York City.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUIS C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Cozy homes below market value, easy terms; title guaranteed. Ask MR. JOINER, 29 Gates Ave. Specializing in property management.

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FLEMING FURS Remodeling, repairing Fur Coats, Wraps. Custom Made and ready-to-wear of the better sort at wholesale prices. 345 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. Pe. 6-2279

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FAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large, beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2899.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Completely and attractively furnished 3-bedroom bungalow, electric refrigeration, fireplace, electric range; Beauty Rest mattresses. 1850 N. W. 6th St.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 180 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD. HALPER'S 181 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. ARTHUR W. PITT, 28 West Street, Boston

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2063 46th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

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Choice Apartments One-Family Houses

Reduced rentals. Free auto service.

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25 years in Flatbush

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Everything in Real Estate

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Apartment 2 sunny, communicating corner rooms (private entrance); Christian Scientists preferred; breakfasts. Box 200, 1001 Munsey Building.

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BOSTON—PARK DRIVE at Beacon—Ideal, large, sunny, well-furnished room, private family, attractive surroundings; reasonable. Call by 1 p. m. and after 8 p. m. Ken. 0080.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Avenue, Suite 43—Sunny room with 3 windows; breakfast optional; near The Mother Church.

N. Y. C., 83rd (R'way)—Large outside sunny room, adjoining bath, exceptionally clean, quiet surroundings; near church. TRafalgar 7-7393.

N. Y. C.—Handsomely appointed, privacy, refined home, elevator, 88-810. Phone evenings-Sunday, Academy 2-3078, Gardner, 255 W. 108 St.

N. Y. C.—Pleasant large single, quiet, refined home, elevator; near Christian Science church, M. MELZER, 316 West 84th Street.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 8617 106th St.—Sunny furnished room, private family; garage if desired. Virginia 7-4096.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN your own dresses and attractive daily commission; take orders for Jamaica smart spring frocks for women and children. F. Q. MORCOM, 735 Boylston St., Boston.

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Need 10 more women distribute factory products; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; wholesale prices. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

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ENGLISH woman, highest references, wide experience with girls and boys as housemother, governess and teacher, some experience as hostess, treasurer, secretary (no typing), is free now. Box M-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED reading companion to lady; free to travel. Write Box L-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER desires connection; engineering, insurance, law practice pref'd. Write Box R-2, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN, experienced, good housekeeper, excellent cook, wishes part time work in tea room, home. Write Box S-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2. Bayswater 3783
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Rd. **WIMBLEDON HALL**
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2¼ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

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BOURNEMOUTH. GERVIS ROAD. EAST CLIFF
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Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front. Beautifully sheltered by own private pine wood and 3 acres of gardens; all modern conveniences; garages; reduced winter terms; 3 guineas, fully inclusive.

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GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south. 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2782.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station Bournemouth Central Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge. 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

DEVONSHIRE. PAIGNTON (near Torquay)—Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS. Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 82101

EASTBOURNE. Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Finest position on sea front, south aspect; central heating, gas or electric fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, excellent cuisine; home comforts; terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. Telephone 797

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Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. Phone 3239
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Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
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Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
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Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

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A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast, and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff on Resident Proprietor.

LONDON. Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet; gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1751.

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16 Princes Sq., W. 2. Noted for excellent food and comfort. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Single, full board from 45/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

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LONDON Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W C 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed breakfast bath attendance from 8/6

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SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan private hotel, 47 Promenade; central hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; residents 2½ gns. Tel. 2737.

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Private Hotel
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Reduced Winter terms from 2¼ gns

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HOTEL SOMERSET
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Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast 9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4.4 weekly

TORQUAY, ARGYLL HALL PRIVATE HOTEL—Immediately overlooking sea front, sunny aspect, new wing; garage 20 cars; hot and cold in bedrooms; special winter terms. Tel. 2268.

TORQUAY
MEADHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Charming house in sunny garden, excellent and liberal menu; every comfort; garden produce; garage; special winter terms; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. P. MARTIN.

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Quiet private road; central; hot and cold running water, electric fires, chef; personal supervision; moderate terms.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL
Facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

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in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

ENGLAND (Continued)

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SCOTLAND

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A comfortable family home; rooms from Frs. 20.—; inclusive charges from Frs. 55.-.

PARIS—Pension Golden Dragon, 9 ter Boulevard Montparnasse; modern comforts; moderate terms; full pension from Frs. 750.- monthly.

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Local Classified

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APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Quiet, comfortable home, 8 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, cooking and attendance; 2 mins. sea, theatre, etc. MRS. M. E FROST, 33, Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046.

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NURSE, fully qualified, open for engagement to those seeking skilled care and attention, MISS DEAVILLE, 12 Watlands Ave., Portehill, near Stoke-on-Trent.

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PLANE TREE CAFE
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Tipping's Homemade MINCEMEAT
(Only Finest Ingredients Used)
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Let us deliver your order
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Prices per cwt.
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FUR COATS and FURS
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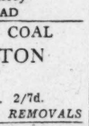

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wish to announce their genuine Half Yearly Sale of original MODELS in WRAP COATS, COSTUMES, AFTERNOON and SEMI EVENING GOWNS.
A special Concession on Furs and all Fur Work during the SALE.

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Stock all Nationally Advertised Foods and Kindred Goods
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Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue free. Please ask for it.
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Exclusive Fashions
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Pure Materials—Made entirely by us in our new workshops
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
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Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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Bargains in All Departments
BOOTHROYDS' WINTER SALE
Is Now Proceeding

WIGAN
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Beef and Pork Butchers
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues constantly on hand
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Everything for the Motorist.
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All Styles of Lotus and Delta Footwear
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The "*Quality*" Store for 30 Miles Around
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BROWN, MUFFS'
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
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PROVISION EXPERTS and really HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD Tel. 2786-7
Branches also at
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Complete Fireplace Suites from £5-15-0.
See the Genuine "Airedale" Cooking Range at prices absolutely complete from £9-0-0.
Highest allowance for existing ones in part exchange. Deferred Payment Terms arranged.

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"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms.
There Are:
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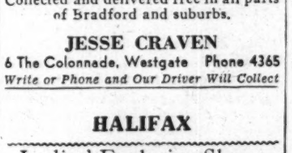
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LEEDS
'Phone Bradford 7914 (4 lines)
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J. Russell Rose, *Managing Director*

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Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
● MORNING REFRESHMENT
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● AFTERNOON TEAS
All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs')

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Collected and delivered free in all parts of Bradford and suburbs.
JESSE CRAVEN
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Write or Phone and Our Driver Will Collect

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J. COLLINSON & CO.
Limited
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Family Grocers
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Established Nearly a Century Ago
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All Kinds at Moderate Charges
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3 doors below Grand Theatre

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The House for Furnishings. Loose Covers and Curtains Made to Order.
BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE LTD.
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Specialising in
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to measure
LADIES' COATS
Will gladly call on you with patterns.
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Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
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CAFÉ ROYAL
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CONFECTIONERS *and* CATERERS
Austhorpe Road, Cross Gates, Leeds
Tel.: 80 Cross Gates

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2 Norwood Terrace, Victoria Road Leeds

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All kinds of Bread and Confectionery
WALLIS BAKERY Ltd.
1 NEWBOROUGH 5 Tel. 944
We sell Gunstones Chocolate Biscuits

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PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
for High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
moderately priced
For up-to-date Radio and Electrical Appliances—*Consult*
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Any type of Electrical Device Supplied, Installed or Repaired.

Everything Electrical
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HEATING, VENTILATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
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BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41835 Estimates Free

Splendid Variety of Furs and Fur Coats
S. A. Turvey
NEW AUTUMN MODELS
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SANDERSON'S LTD.
PRINTERS, TICKET and POSTER WRITERS
can do the sort you need.
Tel. 22690
9/11 Watson Walk, Sheffield, 1

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)
Shaws'
THE CONFECTIONERS
of
HUNTER'S BAR
TEL. 62669
Announce that they have acquired the old established business of
TAYLORS
of
373 Ecclesall Road Tel. 61029
484 Fulwood Road Tel. 31524
11 Hereford St. Tel. 21416
We shall endeavour to give all customers, old and new, that quality and service associated with our name.

OXCROFT
Britains Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON

WAKEFIELD
Hagenbachs
For COOKED MEATS, CAKES *and* PASTRIES, SWISS KNIGHT CHEESE, CHOCOLATES *and* BON-BONS
Quality and Reliability
23 NORTHGATE and KIRKGATE
PHONE 2207

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Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Member of the Chamber of Trade — All Workmen Fully Insured
Wakefield Window Cleaning Co., Ltd.
Windows Cleaned on the Shortest Notice.
D. HALL, Managing Director
Office Hours 9:30 to 1—Saturday 10 to 12

EAVESTAFF
Small Grand Piano
66 Gns.
CHAS. R. COE
Tel. 2982 Cross Square
Cash or Terms

J. H. KILBURN
BUTCHER and CONFECTIONER
52, Kirkgate and 43, Westgate
PIES A SPECIALITY
GUNSTONE'S BISCUITS

YORK
Well Built Houses for Sale
Plans and Estimates
Repairs
Frank B. Brisby
BUILDER
Gale Lane, Acomb, York
Tel. York 78226

Scotland

EDINBURGH
DUNFERMLINE SPLINT COAL 40/-
BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL 39/-
WARRISTON BLACKBAND COAL 34/-
BLACKBAND WASHED NUTS 34/-
TREBLE WASHED NUTS 36/-
Special prices for 3 tons and upwards
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Road Tel. 23890

GLASGOW
COUPAR FURS
Fashionable, Charming and Always Most *Modestly Priced*
Personal attention is given to every order and alteration. You may rely always on expert service here.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Tel. 2389 Douglas

FURNISHING FABRICS
"The Barton," a very heavy Tissue, 48 ins. wide, with cross stitch effect, in soft shades of Green and Fawn, Pink and Fawn, Blue and Fawn, Rust and Fawn. Special Price, per yard 1/11½
"The Bradley," a heavy Art Silk Damask, in two-tone effect, 48 ins. wide, in four fine colourings, Green and Fawn, Blue and Fawn, Rose and Fawn, Rust and Fawn. Special Price, per yard 3/11
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1
Established over 100 years.

CHRISTMAS
No Gift could be more beautiful or more appreciated than a Necklace of Real Cultured Pearls. All the iridescent beauty of the dawn seems to be captured in these wonderful gems—a production of the pearl oyster—not to be confused with paste or imitation pearls.
I have a large selection at prices ranging from 3 guineas.
ALEXANDER SCOTT
62 BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW

A Beautiful Voice is an Asset in Every Walk of Life
Mrs. EVELYN TURNBULL
Teacher of Singing and Voice Production
Pupil of Maestro Eduardo Debury (Naples, Italy); Signor Scognamoglo (the late Enrico

Planes Cut Coast-to-Coast Jump

* * *

American Airlines New Sleeper Service Brings Coasts Within 20 Hours' Flight

* * *

Coast to coast in the United States is now but a "sleeper jump," beginning with the week-end just passed. The old vaudeville term for an overnight trip by train between cities perhaps 300 miles apart now applies to the whole country. American Airlines' new overnight service from coast to coast in 20 hours reduces the United States to the limits of the vaudeville term.

As one of American Airlines' new Douglases lands at Newark late today inbound from Dallas, Texas, a new southern transcontinental service will have been opened and a new section of airway opened to the traveling public.

Passengers on this new sleeping trip across the United States boarded one of the Curtiss Condor sleeping planes of American Airlines late Sunday at Los Angeles which arrived early Monday at Dallas.

After breakfast at Dallas the passengers were once again aboard a new Douglas plane which ate up the miles to New York by way of Memphis, Nashville and Washington to Newark. According to the practice of railroads in naming their fast services the airline has called this service "The Southerner."

The route up from Dallas to Washington, heretofore flown only by mail pilots, is thus opened to passenger traffic with the completion of all the airports and the lighting of the route. For the first time the boundless plains of Texas, the Ozarks, Tennessee's Smoky Mountains National Park and the beautiful Shenandoah Valley are on one transcontinental route.

Stewardess service will be provided on the day-flying, west-bound and east-bound Douglases as well as on the sleeper planes to and from Dallas and Los Angeles. Meals will be served on both types of planes and stewardesses on night planes will make up beds as well as serve a light breakfast in the morning.

For daytime comfort, seats on the new Douglases can be tilted to reclining position and are reversible so that passengers may face each other. Sleeper accommodations aboard the Condors are similar to Pullman service aboard trains. Airplane berths are an inch longer, are equipped with baggage racks, clothes nets, hangers, reading lights and a button for summoning the stwardess. A washroom is located in the rear and has running water, mirrors and linens.

* * *

Every pilot his own meterologist, is a practice that apparently has worked very well with TWA, Inc. During November, 1934, for instance, the air line maintained 99.04 per cent of scheduled flights, a record that compares favorably with railroad operation. The increased speed of its Douglas planes which makes it possible to fly around or over weather disturbances is one of the reasons for this good record but the weather knowledge of its pilots is one of the unheralded accomplishments that helped to fill in many an insignificant chink that might have whittled the record down.

TWA planes are equipped or are in the process of being equipped with cameras, and pilots and co-pilots are ordered to "shoot" as often as possible the upper surfaces and interfaces of clouds and their phenomena observed during flight.

Study of the form and texture of the underside of cloud formations is now invaluable in weather forecasting. Meteorologists say that the study of the upper surfaces may be valuable also and plan to coordinate their studies of underside faces with the photographed upper surfaces. It may be possible, they say, to predict the sort of weather to be expected in the direction in which the plane is traveling.

TWA's new flight routine is another factor helping the line to achieve its ideal of 100 per cent completed scheduled flights. One hour before each scheduled flight the pilots, dispatcher and meteorologist study the latest weather information and determine in so far as possible the exact course to fly, the most favorable altitude for the trip and the percentage of horsepower to be used. Weather information includes the height or available "ceilings," tops of clouds, extent of cloud-layer areas, wind directions and velocities from 2000 up to 20,000 feet, temperatures and precipitation.

Fifteen minutes before the flight the pilot gets a complete weather report for his trip. When the passengers are aboard and the plane is in the air, the pilot sets the automatic piloting mechanism to steer the course which has been previously plotted in conference. He then assumes the role of navigator until the next stop.

This seemingly complicated flight procedure antedates actual "blind" flying and has produced the amazing record of 99.04 per cent of scheduled completed flights in one month. Thus a hint of the forthcoming regularity of air flight is forecast when the airlines combine their knowledge of sight flying with "unseen" flying.

A. D. H.

[An aviation column appears each Wednesday]

Theaters

"The Gondoliers"

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company from the Savoy Theater, London, opened its Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Colonial Theater last night with "The Gondoliers." This was in a way a historic occasion, for it was half a century ago that the original Savoy company opened the Hollis Street Theater, and this is, we believe, the first time since then that the Savoy tradition has been authentically represented on a Boston stage.

What that means, for most of us, is that for the first time we see the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas presented in the manner in which they were produced. The difference is enormous. It seems to take English players to give the right touch to high comedy in any case, and when it comes to Gilbert and Sullivan, it is also necessary to have the particular inheritance. With these players there is no inappropriate clowning, and the number of repetitions is governed apparently by the persistence of the audience's demand.

The outstanding feature of the performance last night was the ensemble. There were no stars, but all the players worked together with complete understanding for the total result. Of course "The Gondoliers" lends itself to this effect; but with companies of a lower artistic standard it is easy for a Duke or a Grand Inquisitor to steal the show. No one attempted such a theft last night. Mr. Martyn Green's Duke, Mr. Sydney Granville's Grand Inquisitor, the Contadine of Miss Muriel Dickson and Miss Marjorie Eyre, the Gondoliers of Messrs. Derek Oldham and Leslie Rands, the Luiz of Mr. John Dean, the Duchess of Miss Dorothy Gill and the Casilda of Miss Kathleen Frances, all fitted neatly into the whole pattern.

Costumes and settings delighted the eye. The orchestra, after an inauspicious beginning, achieved under the stimulating baton of Mr. Isidore Godfrey an enlivening account of the score. The audience, which was large, applauded with enthusiasm at every opportunity, and remained to give an ovation at the close.

L. A. S.

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Across the stage of the Plymouth Theater they moved and had their being again last night—the wives of Henry VIII, that remarkable collection of women who for one reason or another married their monarch from about 1530 to 1547. They were all re-created, via the art and wit and technical proficiency of Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner.

There was proud Catharine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella—with her high head and her jeweled coif and her rosary, defying her husband who wanted to be rid of her, chiding him, thwarting him, challenging him, pleading with him to notice their child, Mary. And after her, dark and vivid Anne Boleyn, loveliest of them all, but wanton and worldly and vain, asking them to tell her how she looked as she went to have her head chopped off. She was followed by Jane Seymour, blonde and passive, but very moving in her thought for her unborn child and moving also in her effort to give something of what was lacking to the little Elizabeth. Despite the rather too clownish make-up of Anne of Cleves, known as "The Flanders Mare," there was pathos about that grotesque woman whose portrait Holbein painted not wisely but too well—no wonder Henry ran away from her at first sight. Young and lissome Katheryn Howard was there, she who thought Henry disgusting but who knew how to make him love her, even so. And finally, the maternal, home-making Katherine Parr, the last and maybe the cleverest of them all—because she outlived Henry.

It was a brilliant piece of work that Miss Skinner did without benefit of scenery or support, with only a chair or a bench, a rose or a handkerchief. All that was lacking was Mr. Charles Laughton himself—or do we mean Henry?

As to the large audience that greeted this first of the performances which Miss Skinner is doing as a pas-seul at the Plymouth, apparently nothing more than what she gave was desired by them. There was applause also for the preludial numbers, four characterizations that showed other facets of her art, especially the remarkable kaleidoscope of Times Square at night and the imperishable lady from Nebraska—Virgil's wife.

E. B. H.

Boston Stage Notes

The D'Oyly Carte bill at the Colonial will be changed Thursday to "Iolanthe," which will continue for the rest of the week.

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner will present "The Loves of Charles II" as the major item of her performance at the Plymouth tonight. Tomorrow night it will be "Empress Eugénie."

The Clare Tree Major Company will offer "Dick Whittington and His Cat" at the Repertory, Saturday morning and afternoon.

Seán O'Casey's "Within the Gates" will open an engagement of one week at the Shubert next Monday.

On the same evening the Gilbert and Sullivan Company at the Colonial will enter its second week, with "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance."

John Van Druten's play, "The Distaff Side," is scheduled for the Plymouth on Feb. 4, with Dame Sybil Thorndike.

"Man of Aran" is in its fourth week at the Fine Arts.

Repeal of Special Tax On Incomes in N. Y. Urged by Advisers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Immediate repeal of the New York City income tax law, levying 15 per cent of federal income taxes imposed here, is recommended by the Comptroller's Advisory Council on taxes for the relief of the unemployed, it was learned here today. The council holds that the tax, which becomes effective on March 15, is unconstitutional and favors action by the Municipal Assembly to repeal it.

"The council further is of the opinion that the law is certain to be contested, particularly by trust administrators, as a matter of duty, and that the city will have on its hands a large number of litigations which will apparently result in the refund of such portions of the tax as may already have been collected and spent under the law," a resolution adopted by the council yesterday says.

"Should additional moneys be required for unemployment relief from additional income taxes, the council is of the opinion that such additional income taxes should be levied by either the federal or state government and distributed back to New York for this purpose."

The council is headed by Grover A. Whalen and is composed of prominent business and professional men.

Daily Features

Monologue: A conversation between an automobile salesman and a prospect.

Books by Mussolini and Hitler remind us that might makes write.

Yucca Jim

Relief

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH his change runnin' low, Uncle Samuel is gettin' just a little tired of climbin' down everybody's chimney in the role of year-round Santa Claus. It seems he didn't intend to convey the impression that he was throwin' open the gate to the cloverlot permanent, that-a-way. In other words he didn't start out with the intention of buildin' up such a large followin' of dependable an' satisfied relief customers. Now, with grass comin' on in May, Mr. Roosevelt intends to insist that them which is able, at least, saw a little wood before puttin' their feet under the federal table. Also, when federal money goes into projects, it will be with some arrangement for payin' it back. Bless our hearts, too many of us is willin' to slide along an' let others take the responsibility for our upkeep. The Shepherd of Nazareth carried the weak lamb into the fold, but he plumb insisted that the fat an' healthy ones proceed on their own power.—*Yucca Jim.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Martha, the Housewife

MARTHA appears to have lived at Bethany in Judea with her sister Mary and her brother Lazarus (John 11:1); and it is generally assumed, from the way in which she takes the lead (cf. John 11:20), that she was the elder of the two sisters.

Two of the gospel writers make special mention of her interest in household affairs: John notes that she served at a supper held at Bethany in the Way-shower's honor (John 12:2), while Luke records that at another time she was "cumbered about much serving" (10:40). On this latter occasion her suggestion that Mary should take part in preparing a meal for their exalted guest, and cease idly listening to his instructions, met with a gentle rebuke from Jesus himself to the effect that in her care and trouble "about many things" Martha was inclined to forget that "one thing is needful" (Luke 10:41f.).

Things of Beauty

Sunshine after rain on the face of a child.

—*Mrs. F. Robinson, Pontefract, Eng.*

A mother patiently guiding into useful knowledge and helpful activity the inquiring mind and restless body of a daughter who wants to help. (Too many mothers say: "Run along. You hinder more than you help.")

—*Frances H. S., Victor, N. Y.*

The light in a mother's eyes when beholding her first-born taking his first step alone to reach her.

—*Mrs. Belle M. M., Vancouver, B. C.*

Worth Knowing

SOUND MAPS ARE NOW MADE OF THE SEA BOTTOM SO SHIPS IN A FOG CAN FIND THEIR POSITION BY COMPARING THEIR ELECTRIC SOUNDINGS WITH THE MAP!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Juvenile Section of the Monitor Camera Club's Album

Guarding the Singer — H. T. Pierson, El Paso, Texas

Washday — Mrs. Julie Wallace, Los Angeles

Explanation — Mrs. Julie Wallace

Quotation for Today

THEY that deny themselves will be sure to find their strength increased, their affection raised, and their inward peace continually dugmented.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD

The Children's Corner

The Clock Stops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN and Ned put the playroom in order and hurried off to bed. Mother had called that it was nearly 9 o'clock, and that was time for the children to stop playing and leave the toys to have their day.

In a very few minutes the playroom seemed in a great state of confusion. All the toys were talking at once.

Cristy Clown walked up to the old Dutch Clock and looked at it curiously. Kitten Kat stopped washing her face and stared in amazement. Leo Lion paced back and forth and roared in his deepest jungle roar, while all the other toys exclaimed in excited voices: "What is the matter with the clock?"

Something very unusual had happened; the old Dutch clock which always struck nine to show the toys that their day had begun, had stopped ticking. There it stood in the corner, big and silent, with its hands over its face, and its pendulum hanging motionless.

"My friends," began Cristy Clown, "It is very clear that it is time for our day to begin, but the clock has not struck."

"Hickory, Dickory, Dock," called out a voice from the opposite corner of the playroom.

Every toy turned to hear what the Mother Goose Story Book had to say.

"Hickory, Dickory, Dock," continued the story book, "the mouse ran up the clock. The clock struck 1."

"I know—I know what we can do," piped up Mamie Mouse. "I can run up the clock and then it will strike; the story book says it will."

"We don't want it to strike one; we want it to strike nine," roared Leo Lion. "We want our day to begin."

"Yes," added Cristy Clown, more puzzled than ever. "We want the clock to strike nine so that our day can begin."

Not a toy spoke for a minute, but all seemed to be in deep thought.

Spinky Spitz was the first to speak; Spinky was a good thinker.

"There is something I don't understand," spoke up the dog. "If the striking of the clock begins our day, how does it happen that we are all talking and moving around just as we do during our day, when the clock hasn't struck yet?"

"Well, well," roared Leo Lion, "that is something to think about. That is certainly something worth thinking about."

Again the toys sat quietly thinking.

Finally Cristy Clown began to laugh in his funny clown laugh, and one by one all the toys joined in the laughing until the old clock, itself, gave a faint, 'tick-tock' to show that it was enjoying the joke.

"The joke is on us," began Cristy Clown, as soon as he could stop laughing long enough to talk. "We have been wasting our day worrying about why the clock didn't strike to tell us our day had begun."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Know What We Can Do," Piped Up Mamie Mouse.

"Why, of course," added Dorothy Doll, "our day began, just as usual, even though the old Dutch clock didn't strike."

"Then the clock doesn't make our day at all," ventured Kitten Kat, who still seemed a little puzzled.

"No," explained Spinky Spitz, "the clock doesn't make our day, but it does help us remember it."

Brevities

Helena (Mont.) Independent—Another nice thing about having neighbors is that you always know where to find your tools.

El Paso World News—Tell a boy that he is no good and you will help him to become so.

In Lighter Vein

Newspaper Man

The editor of a newspaper and his wife were on their way home from a Christmas party. Arriving home, she looked at him very severely.

"I'm ashamed of you, Henry," she said.

"B-but what have I done?" he asked.

"I do wish you wouldn't be so thoughtless when you're dining out," she explained.

He furrowed his brow, puzzled.

"When Mrs. Brown asked you if you'd like a little more Christmas pudding, you told her that owing to tremendous pressure of space, you were reluctantly compelled to decline the offer," she told him.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Whole Truth

Sentimental Young Lady: "Professor, what would this old oak say if it could talk?"

Professor: "It would probably say, 'I am an elm.'"

Tempus Fugit

"Are you the waiter who took my order?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm, still looking well, I see. How are your grandchildren?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Three in One

Neighbor: "What was the most unusual sight on your trip?"

Tourist: "Three other faces besides mine in the same mirror while I was shaving."

O. K.

Conductor: "Sorry, madam, but we have learned that the station where you intend to get off has been burned to the ground."

Lady: "That's all right; they'll probably have it rebuilt by the time this train gets there."—*Grit.*

Aha!

Little Mary was playing school with her playmates one day, when father came along and said, "Well, Mary, I suppose you're the teacher."

"Oh, no," little Mary replied. "I don't know enough to be the teacher. I am only the superintendent."

Daily Anecdote

Yankee Doodle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TO DR. SHACKBURG, a surgeon in the British army, is due credit for making *Yankee Doodle* an American air. As a matter of fact, while many people accept it as a purely native tune, the music is over 300 years old. The air, or one closely resembling it, was sung by English peasants before the reign of King Charles I. Later, during Cromwell's time, words of ridicule for the Protector were written and sung to the same tune. One of these began: "The Roundheads and the Cavaliers ——."

In 1755, when the British and the French were at war on the American continent, a provincial army, commanded by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts and General Johnston of New York, was to be sent against Niagara and Frontenac. This army was encamped on the bank of the Hudson, just below Albany. Here recruits poured in, and a motley crew they were. Their appearance greatly amused the British soldiers.

Dr. Shackburg, who was a good musician and a great wag, was inspired to write new words to the old tune, and *Yankee Doodle* was created. With all gravity he assured the Americans that it was the most famous air his country had ever produced. The volunteers liked the jollity of the tune, and, despite the jeers of the British, adopted it as their own.

What They Say

Half Unsaid

"We women do talk too much—but even then we don't tell half what we know."—*Lady Astor.*

Welfare of the Mass

"It is now forced upon all that the welfare of the mass is the best guaranty of the world."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Poverty Disappears

"The time has come when the fear of poverty in old age shall disappear."—*Royal S. Copeland.*

A Level to Be Reached

"When each people lives on a level of the noble plane of its faith there can be no real hatred or unbrotherliness between men."—*Dr. Joseph L. Fink.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

J-O-Y Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dodge City, Kan.

A GROUP of high school boys and girls formed a club for good times during the school year. For lack of a better name, they decided to call the organization the J-O-Y Club, meaning Jolly Old Youngsters.

The 16 members were together one stormy night trying to think of something exciting to do. One lad, usually the life of the party, seemed particularly quiet. When asked why he was so solemn, he told them that he had seen something that day. He works for a grocery store after school hours, and he said he had delivered a loaf of bread and a can of sorghum to a house in the poorer section of the town. He happened to know that the man of the house was working at what odd jobs he could find, and had not asked for help from charity organizations. He added:

"When I saw those two little boys, I wished I'd taken the dime I had just spent for a soda and instead bought a quart of milk for that family."

The group was quiet after this story. Then one girl suggested that each of the 16 earn 50 cents before the next meeting and build up a fund for this family. All agreed.

During the next few days the boys and girls solicited work. Some cared for neighbors' children; some washed windows; some shoveled walks. Seven days later the club met. A hat was passed and each put in his earnings. There was $9.25!

That night an envelope with the money was handed to the needy family, with compliments from the J-O-Y Club. Each member, needless to say, was happy in the thought that he had helped to make the name of the club stand for something worthy, by bringing joy and happiness to others.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pets' Boarding House

IN ORDER to make ends meet, a friend of mine conceived the plan of boarding and caring for the animal pets of the people who wished to go away week-ends or for vacations. First, through friends and acquaintances, then, through the advertising columns, she has built up a thriving trade.

Being a true animal lover, and charging moderate rates, she is rendering a valuable service to the community. Among her charges are cats, dogs, parrots, canaries, rabbits, and even white mice.

Mrs. J. L.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 52

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Make slight allusion to
7—Bone
8—At one time
9—Piece of furniture
11—Devoured
12—Means of conveyance (abbr.)
13—Chemical symbol for sodium
14—Pastry
15—Girl's name
17—Sloth
18—Printer's measure
20—Storm

Down

1—Lawless crowd
2—An alkaloid
3—Preposition
4—Silly
5—Intervals in music
6—Born
10—Hallucination
14—Place
16—Territorial division of Denmark
18—Above

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—He Who Laughs Last

By CARMACK

The other day ol' Togo and I laughed at Tiddlywinks because he could hardly wade through the deep snow—
But today there was a hard crust on the snow and he was able to trot along at a great rate—
While ol' Togo and I sank in almost up to our necks and were slowed up terribly—
Wow! did we feel like two cents—Guess we'd better not be in such a hurry to tease Tw. after this—
Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Swastika Over the Saar

THERE are many lessons in the Saar which a world, anxious to compose its differences peacefully, is pausing to consider. Perhaps the most important of them may be these: The League of Nations has proved its utility. "Powder keg" situations need not always ignite a continent. Force is not the method for gaining that which would otherwise be freely given.

Today the Saar, echoing the 90 per cent vote for Germany, clearly bespeaks its desire for reunion with the Reich. The result was expected. But the circumstances were far different from those envisaged when the Versailles Treaty placed this rich coal and steel area under temporary League administration. Then it was anticipated that the struggle for ultimate control would be waged between France and Germany. But in later years it became increasingly apparent that the overwhelming German character of the Saar would vote the territory back to the Reich. Then, with the advent of Hitler, the contest shifted to two German factions—a Hitlerite majority and those opposing the Fascist régime. Thus a National-Socialist propaganda of almost record proportions was not primarily addressed to stimulating the basic desire of the Saar population to return to a sovereignty that had been theirs since 1815. It was intended to convince the Saarois that there would be no loss in doing so at this time.

The plebiscite, distinct as is its victory for Berlin, is also a victory for forbearance and well-measured diplomacy of other capitals. Anticipating the outcome, the French advance arrangement for German repurchase of the Saar mines given to France by the peace treaties removed the last possibilities of Franco-German conflict. Even the Vatican, despite its current difficulties with Germany, abstained from influencing the 70 per cent Roman Catholic population of the Saar toward voting for continuance of League administration.

Great Britain, acting in the "spirit of Locarno," became a prime mover in implementing the League's neutral control with an international police force. And the League itself has provided a strong example of the efficacy of international action in dealing with thorny European problems—an example which does much to rebalance Geneva's books with weighty credit entries. Indeed, a situation which a year ago was being discussed in terms of possible war and probable sudden conflict has been composed with amity.

But grave aspects of the problem of the Saar still lie ahead. Germany has given pledges that the rights of political minorities will be respected, that the violent interludes of the National Socialist revolution will not be repeated. Such moderation would, indeed, be the part of a wise German statesmanship. And nations which are willing to applaud every evidence of Germany's good faith realize that forthcoming months will prove revealing.

Problems of readjusting the Saar's economic position, now almost inextricably linked with France, will require patient work. Details of the circumstances under which the League will return the territory to Germany must be worked out. But the accomplishment so far offers proof that these things will not prove insuperable.

Nor will the larger questions of which the Saar is typical prove less surmountable when faced by nations in the determined realization that reason can regain what force has lost.

Partisanship Palls

NOW that Congress has got down to work again, it would be well for both Congress and the American electorate to ask themselves to what extent legislation for the public good is a partisan matter.

In much of the talk of reorganizing the Republican Party and of the necessity for an effective opposition, emphasis seems unfortunately to have been put on the view that the Republicans must oppose everything the Democrats suggest, putting forth some program not yet thought of by the Democrats—as though the welfare of the people can be served only by partisanship.

It is inevitable, perhaps, that people should differ more or less as to how results are to be gained or reforms accomplished. But especially in the United States, where there is no clear cleavage between parties on conservative versus liberal lines, this should not mean that every Democrat should oppose everything a Republican proposes, or *vice versa*. Lasting reform will come more quickly when there is more willingness to look at questions from the standpoint of the social good, regardless of party.

In a nation operated on the two-party system, this may appear a counsel of perfection. But it has practical values. Senator Vandenberg won re-election in Michigan by a frank willingness to judge specific measures on their merits rather than by blanket opposition to the entire program of a Democratic Administration.

Nonpartisanship demands a fair and many-sided consideration of the remedies being tried out or proposed. Take as an example the much-criticized measure for crop control. One should, before denouncing it, consider the conditions which have made such restrictions seem necessary. Objective reasoning requires that one consider in place of crop control such alternatives as lower tariffs and effective measures for a more equitable distribution of purchasing power. If limitation is not to be continued, then fairness demands steps to change the conditions that have fostered restriction, not mere partisan denunciation.

Too often have measures been passed or defeated in Congress by a purely partisan vote. The members of Congress and of the Administration elected to office at any time have a great duty to perform, for they represent primarily not their own party but all the people. Conversely, the electorate can encourage such an attitude in its representatives by examining on its own merits each measure proposed—judging it by the yardstick of the public good and not by the narrow one of partisanship.

Breaking Down Prejudice

THE preferment of a London University man to the deanery of St. Paul's Cathedral is an event of significance. It is one of several recent incidents which suggest that the ancient English prejudice that tends to restrict the choice of high officials in certain vocations and walks of life to graduates of the exclusive schools and older universities of Great Britain is breaking down.

A trend of social significance is revealed by the recent appointment of a graduate of Nottingham University College to be one of the two joint-captains of the Notts County cricket team during the coming season, for the captaincy of an English county cricket eleven is usually reserved for men who have won a Blue or its equivalent at Oxford or Cambridge.

The newer centers of higher learning, which include London, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, and half a dozen others or more, have long played an important part in the economic and commercial life of Britain; but their graduates have found the principal posts in the professions and vocations which Englishmen hold in chief honor difficult to achieve. Of Britain's 27 judges only five have not been to either Oxford or Cambridge, while of her 33 diocesan bishops all were educated at one or other of those famous institutions.

It is good to see that the newer universities are beginning to reap the reward of sound work both in social recognition and in professional advancement, as well as in the purely economic sphere where they have long been eminent.

Everybody Isn't Doing It

THE mania for lotteries so prevalent in our time has not made the universal sweep that advocates of chance sometimes assume, even though a good many worthy institutions seem to have capitulated to the trend. But it is not true that "everybody is doing it." Ethically sensitive managers and sponsors of various welfare movements have decided that the loss of morale involved outweighs the possible financial benefits.

For example, many church organizations that have felt the pinch of the times have eradicated the gambling idea completely. All of which seems as it should to the average layman, and heightens his confidence in the perceptions of those charged with moral leadership.

It is extremely easy to find excuses for wrong practice in this matter of games of chance, especially when a praiseworthy cause is concerned. Arguments to justify the gambling lure are not lacking. Yet casuistry must yield to truer reasoning when the question is put under the ethical microscope. The lottery, by whatever name called, or for whatever philanthropic, educational or community interest evoked, remains an invitation to try to get something for nothing.

Social workers may well beware lest their excellent activities leave behind an entail of dubious ideals and habits destructive of honesty and thrift.

Glaciers to Order

FARM journals may soon be carrying advertisements offering glaciers for sale. "Have you a little glacier on your farm?" readers will be asked, or urged to "See our 1935 model streamlined glacier before deciding."

Mark Twain probably had something to do with it when he made that remark about no one doing anything about the weather. Mr. T. C. Murray, an Oregon farmer, got to thinking about that, and when Mr. Murray starts thinking something just has to burst open.

"A nice little glacier would be a handy thing to have around the place. When the mercury spills over the top of the thermometer the sun would melt the ice and the water would irrigate my fields." But where to get one. Oregon is a long way from Switzerland, where any self-respecting hotel maintains its own glacier. The Rockies? Still a bit too far.

"I'll make my own," decided the resourceful Mr. Murray. During the winter he purposes to divert water from ditches into concrete pipes and spray the side of a convenient canyon until he has a neat homemade glacier all ready for the torrid days of July and August. Farfetched, people tell him. "That's what they said to Galileo," retorts Mr. Murray.

Tomlinson's Spain

Book of the Day

H. M. TOMLINSON, one feels, was disappointed in the human race very early in his career and disappointment grew into marked dislike after the World War. This would not, of course, be a reason for disliking Mr. Tomlinson; Swift and the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes were also pessimists, but their pessimism was majestic and universal. Mr. Tomlinson's, on the other hand, reads like a rather truculent personal grudge, some determination to "get back" at whoever it was who led him to expect that the Penangs and the Moluccas of this world would be as "romantic" as their names.

Mr. Tomlinson's attitude to life has become a mannerism. Open any page of SOUTH TO CADIZ (London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Harper. $3), which contains many excellent passages, sit with Mr. Tomlinson in a Madrid cafe, in a train traveling over the Castilian steppe, or stand with him in Seville's Sierpes or the Mosque of Cordoba, and one sees the trick at work. He is not a genuine pessimist. He is of that breed of romantic which refuses to come to terms with experience, which is half the time escaping into a "tuppence-colored," "as if" world, and the other half publicly apologizing. A first-class journalist, he is inclined to strike attitudes before his facts.

* * *

His romanticism naturally provides his virtues. These are best seen in odds and ends of descriptive prose, and chiefly those which emphasize the sense of distance, illusion and unreality which hangs about the exotic sights of travel. Thus he will give the illusion of Madrid or Seville, not those real cities but the things that lie just below the surface of our memories of them. He is enamored of a dream and so it is *distant* Granada, the *distant* Sierra Nevada, a woman *far away* moving soundlessly across a patio, a peasant bent to his mattock and seen from *the other world* of a train, which attract him, and he describes them with a vividness of mood to which one responds with a thrill of pleasure. He is putting us into direct contact with the specific strangeness of sights and is not, as with familiar things which are nearer the eye, striking adjectival attitudes. Adjectives and metaphor have been the bane of Mr. Tomlinson's prose.

Mr. Tomlinson is always at his best when he comes to the sea. His Spain is fragmentary; the romantic Spain of tired western Europeans. How odd and disconcerting for Mr. Tomlinson and his agreeable, debating companions on this journey must have been the September revolt.

V. S. P.

She Has Done Her Part

By a Staff Artist

Veneer

FROM the moment I heard him read "Rough Turnips" by candlelight, in the theatrically medieval atmosphere of "The Cloister Bookshop" on The Hill, I knew that Torrence Etherington Café had a public at his feet. Not a large public, you understand, but one that could appreciate the intricacies of psycho-analytical curved rhyme.

An acquired modesty forces me to admit that at first his subtlest nuances were a little beyond my grasp, but I persevered, knowing from the expressions of wrapt ecstasy on the faces of the women next to me that I was listening to something unique in this age.

"Rough Turnips" had been specifically designed by this brilliant young man, who looked like a bank teller, on purpose, to be read by candlelight. The last word he intended to coincide with the last, pale gasp of the dim flame. As the fat stump of wax shrank smaller, and smaller still, the poet's voice grew tender and mournfully low. For a fraction of a second he paused, as if to recover strength, and with a glance at the candle, now very near the end, hastened to get in all the words he could, finishing with the potential phrase: "whenever trucks." We were in darkness. Tense, bony fingers gripped my wrist. "The last time," said my neighbor, "it was longer. He finished up with, 'Whenever trucks of coal.' This has more élan, don't you think?" I said there could be no doubt about it and loosened her grasp.

Someone found the switch then, and the electric taper lights, with their rusty stems, illumined the "Cloister" shop with its customary gloom. Sad-eyed débutantes in sandals and tunics made from sacks walked pensively about offering cups of a lukewarm beverage that looked like tea.

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"That's Meg Standish," said my neighbor of the bony grip, pointing to a hollow-eyed young woman with a frowsy, blonde bob and enormous spectacles, "from the Daily Tab." I was properly impressed, and evidently showed it, for my neighbor went on, "very literary, my dear; a dynamic person, and (in a discreet whisper), a confidante, I'm told, of Bricks. You know Bricks, of course; everybody's wild over his 'Shredded Adjectives'—complicated until you get the trick of making a long or short pause in the middle of each adverbial grouping, and when you do, simply excruciatingly funny."

Escaping before further conversation should reveal the full extent of my ignorance I climbed aboard a bus, filled with hatless women and girls. The white beach shoes that dangled beneath their raccoon coats and the ribbon tags they were wearing indicated a convention, somewhere in town, of beauty specialists. Scraps of their conversation proved me correct, and this was a comfort, for evidently there were still things that looked like what they were.

"He didn't even use a lotion," I heard one of the passengers say to her companion. "It's swell to be able to wash your neck without bringing out the curl."

"Yeah," was the response, "you look real pretty *now*. That color hair's lots better on you than your own. How long d'y'think these eyelashes will stay on?"

"Boy!" squeaked a treble at the back of the bus, "I worked in one of them 25-cent wave shops. Don't they work you to death! They watch you every minute from the time you get in, to see how fast you go. You studied abroad, ha? Only hairdressing, you say. Ya, but then, you *studied abroad!*"

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I saw that it was my stop and stepped out into what seemed a great void in a disturbingly cultured world. The space was empty, however, for less than a minute. Grand opera streamed out of a second-story window of the corner apartment house. The sextet from "Lucia" presented by Barley's Bland Cigars—the kind that smooth your throat out and make you into a singer, almost against your will.

I fell asleep trying to recall a few of the cadenced lines from "Rough Turnips," without success. In that respect it worked better than counting sheep, though when I endeavored next morning to frame a poetical phrase about it, it did not seem right. If I could get the clever punctuation into it that a genius like Café would use, then it might look like something. I had not the gift.

With a thud the morning edition of the Daily Tab landed at my door. If I had been conscious of a kind of exaltation the night before, hearing the immortal lines in "The Cloister Bookshop," it was nothing compared with the transport that thrilled me on learning, from the column of Meg Standish, the gigantic importance of the event.

"Mrs. Parker Pimento," wrote Meg, "was charming in a dramatic gown of purple polka dot crêpe. Mrs. Webster Bostonian wore mysterious black. Miss Cornelia Witherington in red and yellow moiré, with a streamline manicure, poured tea. And Torrence Etherington Café read his book of poems."

PEARL STRACHAN

North . . South . . East . . West

Making Haste Too Slowly

By Frank L. Perrin

A DAY or two ago reference was made in this column to the tedious proceedings which prevented for nine years a decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a case involving the authority of the State Department of Public Works to regulate the erection of billboards on private property abutting highways and parks. Some more expeditious method of procedure was urged that the rights of the public might be protected and that the alleged abuses of that right may not be perpetuated indefinitely by the use of earnings or funds collected in violation of that reasonable right.

That corporation which, by assumed or actual authority, is in a position where it is able to tax the public, directly or indirectly, either as rate payers or as beneficiaries of a privilege granted by the community, may prolong its battle against rate reduction or other regulation; almost indefinitely, by use of the very revenues which may be shown, in the end, to have been illegally or wrongfully earned.

Now comes the interesting disclosure that in New York State a comparatively inconspicuous public service concern, the Long Island Lighting Company, has, in recent years, spent $2,000,000 in its effort to defeat a revision downward of its rate schedules. It is not made apparent, and will not be until the final report of the Public Service Commission is submitted, that the rates now charged for service rendered to the residents of Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island are higher than they should be. Perhaps they are not. Probably they are. Otherwise continued opposition to a revision of the rates would not be so stubbornly opposed.

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The income of this comparatively small concern must be seriously affected by the $2,000,000 assessed against its stockholders to carry on its legal battle. Standing alone it would seem that the company might better accept the hazard of what, at its worst, would be a reasonable rate reduction rather than devote so large a sum to what, eventually, will no doubt be a losing battle. But it may be that more than moral support has been given the defiant group by larger and richer utility companies whose desire it is to defeat regulation at whatever cost.

Due credit should be given those who, by ingenuity backed by courage and vision, have provided adequate and satisfactory service in detached and remote areas. They have made possible and pleasant the utilization of conveniences in heating and lighting which otherwise might have been unavailable at any reasonable cost. They are entitled to a fair return, and possibly to a premium. But the obligation is not a perpetual or a continuing one. The adventure of pioneering loses its romance after the frontier becomes the habitat of newer and more prosaic generations.

Manhattan islanders, who probably have learned from experiences of their own as well as from the experiences of their Long Island neighbors, seem unwilling to be caught in this maze of court delays and unending arbitral proceedings. Mayor LaGuardia, who is dictating terms to the officials of the Consolidated Gas Company, emphatically but politely declines to accept their proposal that the present rate basis for service rendered be arbitrated. He demands, as a condition precedent to the withdrawal of plans for a new municipally operated utility, that present rates be reduced 20 per cent.

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I am convinced that, fundamentally, the award of an arbitral commission, returned after due inquiry and investigation, with a fair basis of reproduction costs agreed upon, would afford for all concerned a safer and sounder basis for rate making than the ex-parte findings of any person or group of persons representing a political party or political bloc or faction. But the privately owned and operated utilities have, by their own acts, brought upon themselves the penalty of their own short-sighted policy of defending their strongholds against even reasonable assaults.

The danger now, if there be any, is that political or partisan ambition may inspire needless reprisals and the duplication of properties which, with sound and perfectly reasonable control and regulation, might serve the public economically and efficiently. There should be no need to go to this destructive extreme. The existence, and even the expansion, of privately owned utilities can be made possible and profitable by such concessions as reasonable persons should find it wise to make.

The Wide Horizon

From Palace to Cabinet Rule

By G. H. Dempster

ALEXANDRIA

A COMING trial of strength between the Wafd Party and Premier Tewfik Pasha Nessim was indicated at the Wafdist Congress which closed in Cairo last week. Delegates were loud in demand for a return to the 1923 democratic constitution which passed unlamented by any save the Wafdists when Sidky Pasha and the King introduced authoritarian government in 1930. Throughout the Congress, which was attended by more than 20,000 enthusiastic representatives, it was noticeable that Wafd spokesmen invariably claimed to speak in the name of the nation. One of their leading slogans stressed need for close friendship with Britain—a friendship impliedly to be reached, however, by the Wafd Party, not by the present Government.

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The change from palace to cabinet rule which has recently taken place is widely regarded here as the most important political event since the Declaration of 1922 whereby England recognized Egypt's independence.

Since that year, British policy had been one of noninterference in the country's internal affairs, but informed Egyptians and Europeans alike, knew that a situation was developing in which interference would become imperative. This point was reached in the autumn when, owing to King Fuad's illness, the question of a possible Regency brought matters to a head.

Palace rule, which had been becoming ever more dominant, especially since the Constitution of 1923 was arbitrarily changed in 1930, was being mainly administered by a court favorite, Ibrashi Pasha, Director of the Royal Estates. Holding officially no position in the Government, this strong-willed man virtually ruled Egypt autocratically. Had it not been for British influence and advice offered to King Fuad, a serious internal upheaval would have occurred. In spite of the intrigues and smoke clouds maneuvered by the nimble Eastern mind of Ibrashi Pasha and his clique, the British influence won and King Fuad accepted the advice offered.

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Palace rule ended; the unpopular Constitution of 1930 was abolished; the Ministry resigned; the puppet parliament was dissolved. A nonpartisan statesman of acknowledged integrity, now Premier Nessim, formed a new Ministry composed of capable, nonpolitical men. The change was hailed enthusiastically everywhere, with the exception, perhaps, of the small though influential party of the former régime.

A most interesting situation is now developing. Most of the cheering at the demise of the past régime was done by the Wafd Party. Originating in the Delegation or "Wafd," which demanded Egypt's independence after the war, the party practically swept the country under the leadership of that popular idol, Saad Pasha Zaghloul.

Since his passing, the party, due largely to the personal element which appears to dominate Egypt's politics, has lost many adherents, but it is yet numerically the most powerful, as its slogans and the memory of Zaghloul still appeal strongly to the masses. Its support of the present movement appears to have been based on the belief that the Nessim Ministry was merely paving the way for the Wafd, seeing that they were the bitterest opponents of the palace régime. Premier Nessim, however, is now developing slowly but surely an independent policy.

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One of his first actions was to reinstate many of the numerous officials who during the last few years had been summarily replaced or retired for merely political reasons. The Wafd liked seeing its own supporters reacquire their posts, but other than Wafdists were also reappointed.

Nessim's confidence must be largely based on the assurance that he has British support in his struggle to set up and maintain a policy of integrity rule. As a matter of fact, England's primary justification of keeping an eye on Egyptian affairs is this very thing, for results of the policy of noninterference have been clearly seen in the deplorable abuses under which the country has suffered when attempting to manage entirely its own affairs.

With this popular Ministry in office, with that splendid veteran, Sir Ahmed Ziwar Pasha, now appointed as Chief of the Royal Cabinet, in which position he can put at the Government's disposal the undoubted capacity of King Fuad's personal judgment, with British prestige higher than it has been since the days of Lord Cromer, a most promising era appears to be dawning for Egypt.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Naming a Dam

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The completion of Boulder Dam seems a fitting time for fair-minded editors to stress the original and rightful name of this great engineering feat. What could be more fitting than the name of the President under whose administration this project was brought into realization so that it might be completed? Furthermore, Mr. Hoover is the only President of these United States to be recognized as one of the world's greatest engineers. Why leave it to a future generation to right the wrong that has been done by the change of name, which can only be temporary?

Los Angeles, Calif. E. L. JACKSON